The Literary Digest

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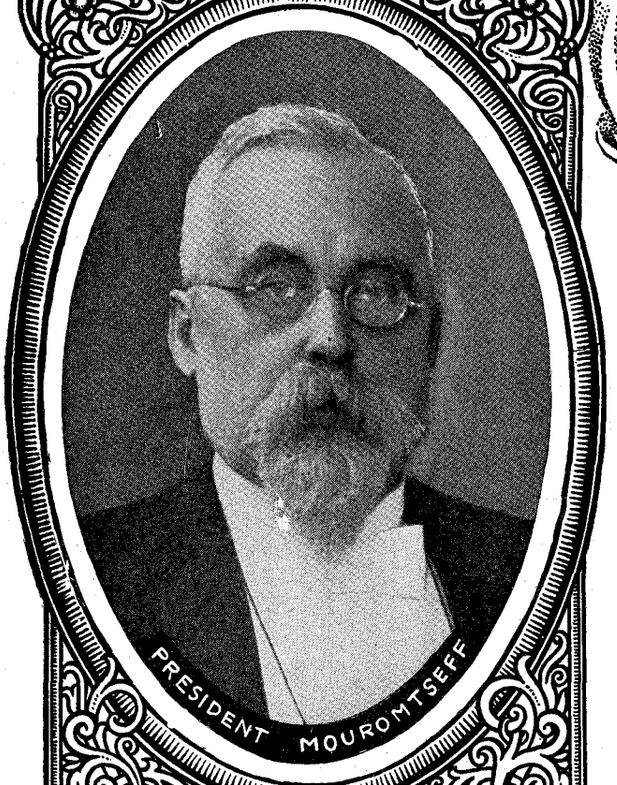

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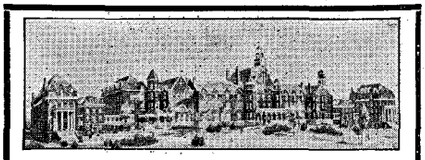

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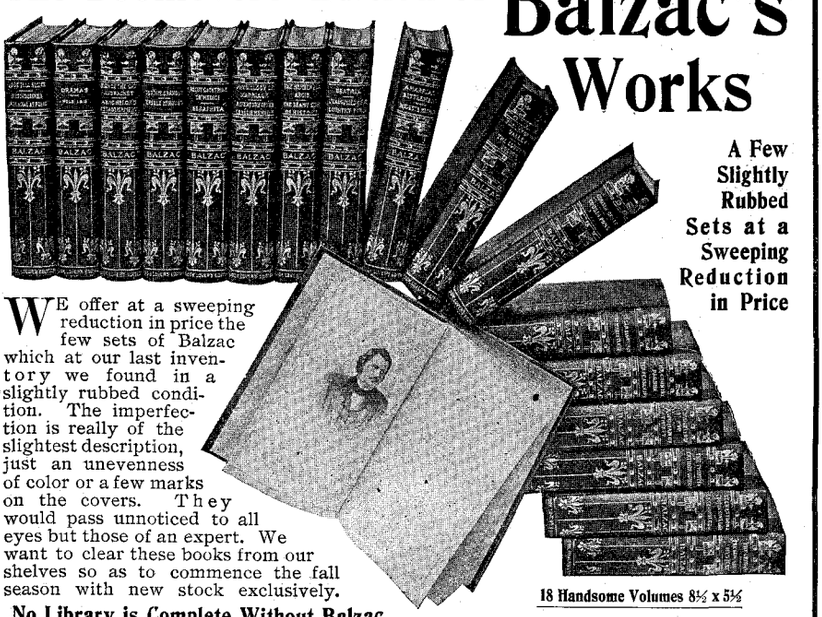

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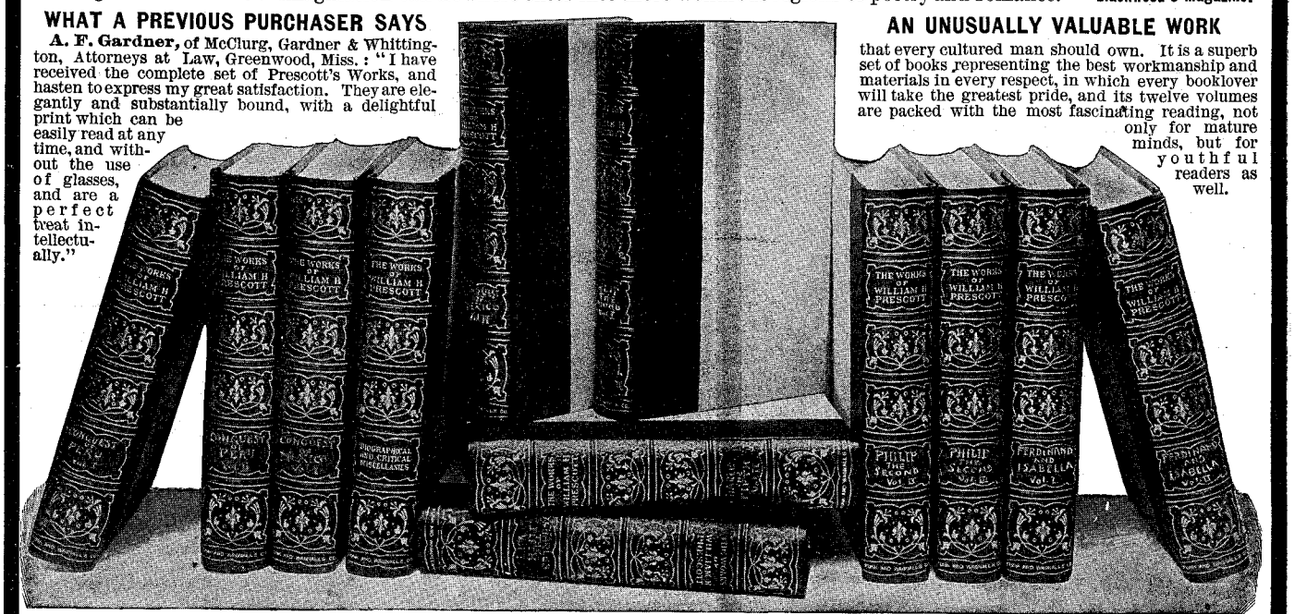

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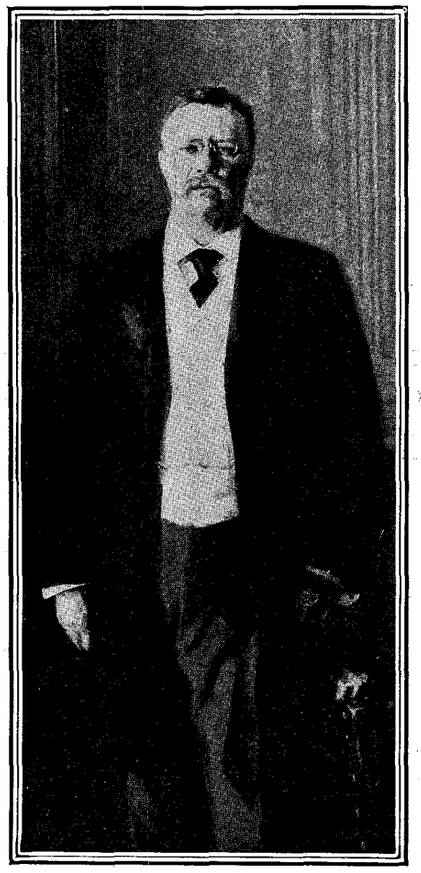
The index of Vol. XXXII. of THE LITERARY DIGEST will be ready about July 25, and will be mailed free to subscribers who have previously made application. Other subscribers who wish to be supplied regularly with indexes will please send request accordingly.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

RESULT OF THE MEAT-INSPECTION DISPUTE.

PAPERS supporting the President in his fight for better meat inspection joyously announce that the President is the victor; others just as triumphantly announce that the House and its Committee on Agriculture have the victory at the close of the battle. However that may be, the New York *Journal of Commerce* feels that "there is no doubt about the fact that in any controversy or conflict between President Roosevelt and Congress, the sentiment of the country promptly takes the side of the President." The secret of that, in the opinion of *The Journal of Commerce*, is a well-founded belief that the President "is earnestly endeavoring to correct wrongs and accomplish objects that are for the benefit of the country and the good of the people." Many newspapers call the Meat-Inspection bill, as it passed the House, a "compromise." It was neither the original Beveridge amendment nor the original substitute of the House.

The five chief points of difference, as enumerated by the New York *Times's* (Dem.) Washington correspondent, are these: The President yielded on the question of dating the inspection labels on canned goods. He also agreed that the Treasury, and not the packers, is to pay the cost of inspection—$3,000,000 a year. On the other hand, the President won his contention that inspectors be appointed under civil-service rules, not through political patronage; also he obtained the right to withdraw inspection from any plant failing to comply with the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture with regard to the destruction of diseased or condemned carcasses. In the fifth point both sides yielded; that is, the Committee waived the appeal and court-review sections, by which the packers could throw disputes into the courts, while the President gave way on the words "in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture" touching the passing or rejection of meat. Minor points and questions of phraseology were settled satisfactorily to the President. The preceding dispute, in which the President wrote Chairman J. W. Wadsworth, of the Committee on Agriculture, that the substitute was "bad, very, very bad," and Mr. Wadsworth replied that the President was "wrong, very, very wrong," was settled by the President's acknowledgment that in certain important points he had been misinformed by Senator Beveridge. In the brief debate on the bill Mr. Wadsworth took occasion "to assure this House on behalf of the Committee on Agriculture that the provisions of this bill will insure to the public a rigid meat and meat-food inspection law." From Chicago, moreover, comes the news that the city itself has begun an investigation of conditions in the packing-houses. Take the bill all in all, says the Baltimore *News*, "it looks as if the measure passed by the House were a very satisfactory result." Fortunately, rejoices the Philadelphia *Press*, in spite of the packers' objections, "it has been made strong enough to deserve public confidence."



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FROM A NEW PORTRAIT BY IRVING R. WILES.

"I care not a whit for the language of the amendment. What I am concerned with is to have it accomplish the object I have in view."

Most papers are in favor of paying the inspectors from the public Treasury, since, as the Florida *Times-Union* puts it, "inspectors paid by the packers would favor them," and in every way, thinks the Houston *Post*, "the men appointed should be independent and responsible to no one for their position." Besides, as the New York *World* observes, "some day the people may be curious to know whether they are getting a dollar's worth of Federal regulation for every dollar expended in regulating, and the method of making direct appropriations from the Treasury will assist them in ascertaining the facts." Some newspapers, however, agree with the San Francisco *Chronicle* that, "it having been shown that inspection is a necessary incident of carrying on the packing business, the industry should pay for it as it pays for its other expenses."

The New York *Press* is melancholy over the omission of the dates from the labels of canned goods, and it suggests that, since Congress refuses to require stamping of the date on tinned meats, the unprotected public can protect itself by refusing to eat the contents of the undated cans. The Brooklyn *Eagle* sums the entire situation up like this:

"The new law will succeed or fail, according to its sincere or insincere, its wise or foolish, execution. The result will be one of conduct, not of enactment. The new law will be as much of a failure as the present one if it shall be no better carried out than the present one has been. Better administration will bring about improved results. We may expect such improved results."

As to the packers, the Chicago *Tribune* thinks they would have done well "to accept the Beveridge amendment in its essentials" rather than to "make efforts to evade or weaken it." *The Tribune*

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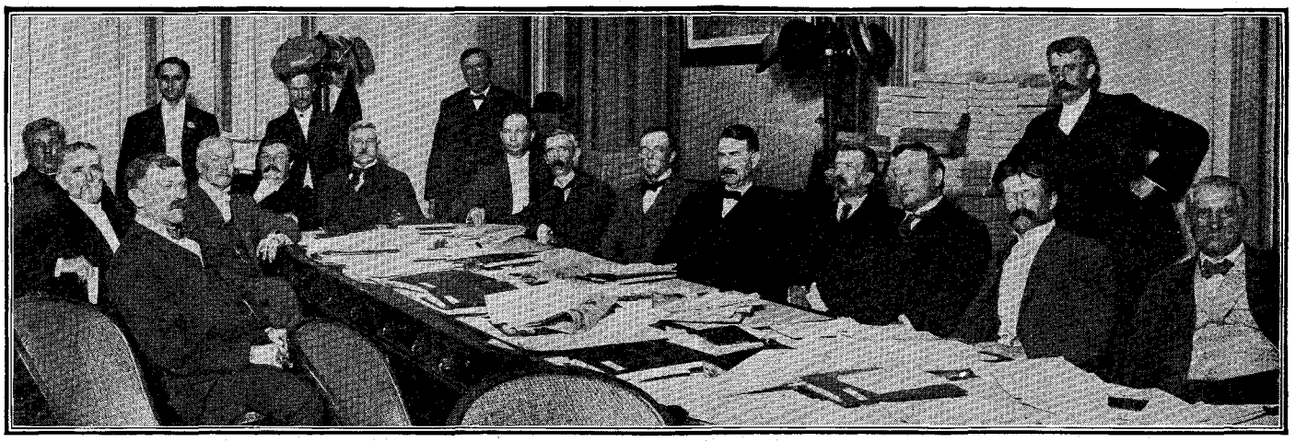

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THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE DELIBERATING ON THE MEAT BILL.

From left to right: G. N. Haugen, Ia.; John Lamb, Va.; D. F. Lefean, Pa.; A. F. Lever, S. C.; Kittredge Haskins, Vt.; William Lorimer, Ill.; E. S. Candler, Miss.; James W. Wadsworth, Chairman, N. Y.; Sydney J. Bowie, Ala.; South Trimble, Ky.; H. C. Adams, Wis.; W. W. Cocks, N. Y.; Charles R. Davis, Minn.; Franklin E. Brooks, Colo.; George W. Cromer, Ind.; Charles F. Scott, Kan.; C. A. Hamilton, Acting Clerk, D. C.; E. Stevens Henry, Conn.

concludes with certain suggestions and advice in which many another paper concurs:

"Furthermore, if they could follow such acceptance with prompt and energetic plans for model abattoirs throughout the stock-yards district the public would then begin to believe its interests were at last insured. An exhibition of a little dash and adventure in this direction would be, for many reasons, highly appropriate, and would also prove the best sort of a business investment. Construction, not obstruction, is the present and urgent duty of the packers."

SPEAKER CANNON'S REPLY TO HIS CRITICS.

"I DON'T object to kickers, mind you. Criticism is not a discouraging thing. It would be discouraging if there were no criticism on existing conditions and no effort to improve them." This statement, recently made by Speaker Cannon in an interview, shows how well disposed the Speaker is to criticism in general. But to the recent criticism made upon the Speaker's attitude toward certain needed legislation, such as the Pure-Food bill, he has no such friendly leaning. In THE LITERARY DIGEST of June 16 we printed an article based upon newspaper reports and editorials which represented Speaker Cannon as opposed to the Pure-Food bill. In all our survey of the American press we found nothing to contradict those views. But the Speaker himself, through his secretary, assures us that so far from being opposed to the Pure-Food bill, he is strongly in favor of it. "It is true," the letter reads, "that these insinuations and accusations have been made in several newspapers, and that these papers have refused to make corrections when their errors were pointed out. But they are so untrue that a very slight investigation would have shown them to be malicious." In the words of this letter:

"The Speaker has aided the advocates of pure-food legislation in every way possible, except by assuming full responsibility, and on his own motion placing it before the House, with a special rule to compel members to vote for or against it; that would have been an exemplification of the one-man power, which the critics of the Speaker so often indulge in, but which I have never known to be exercised."

Since the bill was reported on March 6, we are told, "the Speaker has aided the advocates of the measure in creating two special privileges for it; one, temporary, for April 10, which was lost by reason of the long controversy over the Naval bill; the other privilege, granted on May 7, was continuous and is still effective, so that a majority of the House can on any day set aside any other business and pass the Pure-Food bill. The Speaker has repeatedly announced in public interviews his position in favor of giving this bill a fair hearing before the House, as Speaker, and his advocacy of pure-food legislation as a Representative." In short, for three months past, we are told, the Speaker has been doing all in his power to favor this bill. "Do you suppose it possible," we are asked, "that the Speaker could for three months have given all the aid in his power to this bill and still be opposed to its consideration?"

With regard to the newspaper aspersions on his attitude toward the Meat-Inspection bill, the Speaker declares that the true state of affairs is like this:

"The Speaker has consulted almost daily with the President regarding this proposed legislation, and has done more than any other one individual to bring together the President and the House Committee on Agriculture, which had charge of the Beveridge amendment. He has sought no public credit for what he has done, but has been satisfied to look for results and give the President all the credit. He has brought the contending factions together without sacrificing a single fundamental principle, and today the House, under suspension of the rules, has adopted a stringent meat-inspection law which is satisfactory to the President."

The Speaker's opinion of "kickers," quoted above, is from an interview with Mr. James Creelman, published in *Pearson's Magazine* for July. In this interview the Speaker opines that "all our troubles come from the rapid development of the country. We have been so busy developing that we were bound to wake up and find that abuses had crept in. The American people have a capacity for self-government, and they will see to it that without interference from any man or any group of men or corporations every existing evil will be remedied." The Speaker is further quoted as saying:

"We need have no fear that Socialism will ever control this country. If I understand what Socialism is, it means substantially a division of all material things with regard to the value of the contributions made by individuals. It is the dream of the impracticable, on the one hand, and, on the other, of the selfish who desire to live in the sweat of somebody else's face.

"Our civilization rests on the hustling of the human unit, and when you take away the material benefits which come from individual effort, you destroy civilization. If that be Socialism, there is no danger of a Socialistic America. There is certainly no effort for Socialism in this country voiced in Congress, and I don't believe there ever will be so long as we continue to have a government of and by the people.

"I have been hearing predictions of the downfall of the republic and the enslavement of the people all my life. These are the mere mouthings of the demagogs. They were made out in Indiana and Illinois before the days of railroads, and they are made now with less of force and, I sometimes think, with less ability than before. It does not require much brains or much information to be a successful pessimist."

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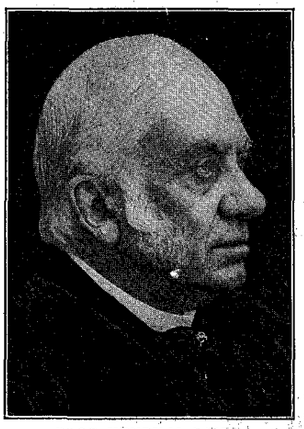
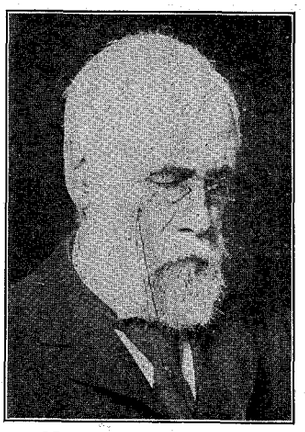
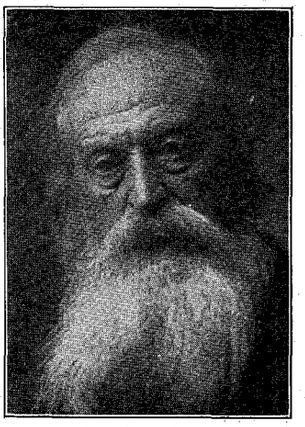


PROF. HENRY M. BAIRD,
Of New York University. Aged 74.



PROF. CHARLES A. YOUNG,
Of Princeton. Aged 72.



PROF. HIRAM CORSON,
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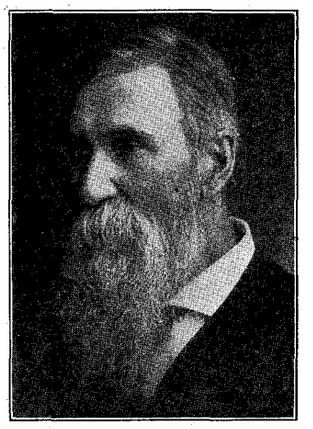

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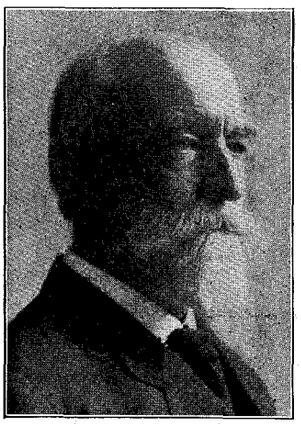

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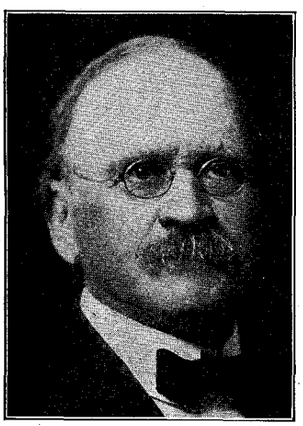

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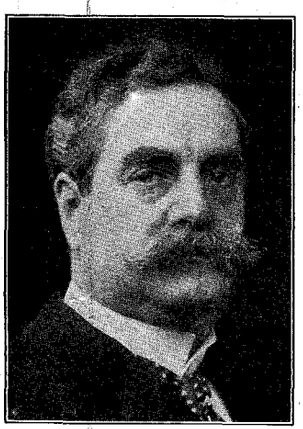


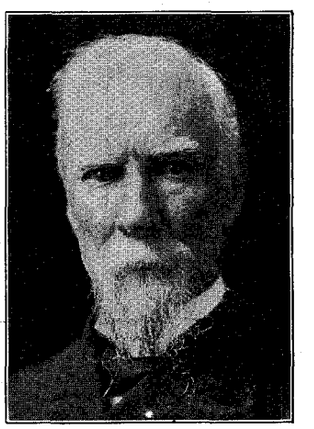
PROF. JOHN KROM REES,
Of Columbia. Aged 55.

EASE WITH DIGNITY FOR EDUCATORS.

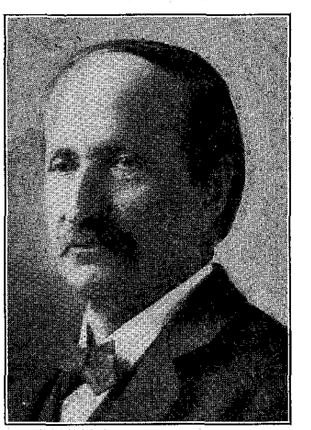
"A VERITABLE roll of honor" seems to be the common phrase of the American press for the fifty college professors recently retired upon Mr. Carnegie's Foundation. Every one seems to have a kind of tender sympathy for the college professor who works so valiantly for the small stipend that is the common lot of the teacher in most of our colleges. The Foundation was established by Mr. Carnegie about a year ago, when he set aside $10,000,000 in steel bonds for the purpose. The income derived amounts to about $500,000, and not more than half a man's regular salary is to be granted. The total amount to be distributed among the first group of beneficiaries will be $70,000, making an average of about $1,400 for each. "Fourteen hundred dollars a year," says *The Christian Work and Evangelist*, "may not seem to be much for a man who has gone deep into the mysteries of nature and of the human mind—whose name has been heard in the world's institutions of learning, and who has molded the future by shaping the minds of the men who are to rule it. Nevertheless it will pay a good many taxes and supply many comforts." Among the beneficiaries are many names famed in the world of learning. They include John Krom Rees, of Columbia; Henry M. Baird, of New York University; Hiram Corson, of Cornell; Charles A. Young and William A. Packard, of Princeton; Edward W. Morley, of Western Reserve; George Trumbull Ladd, of Yale; Henry P. Bowditch, of Harvard; Francis A. March, of Lafayette; Dr. E. H. Merrell, formerly president of Ripon College, and C. H. Chandler, of Ripon. In the opinion of the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* the fund will serve not only to aid the veterans, but to attract young men, now that these may "look forward to a useful and honorable career, the close of which will no longer be haunted by the specter of poverty." And the New York *Tribune* remarks:

"The system so happily begun will be both a relief and an encouragement to the educational profession. It may be said without offense, if not, indeed, to their praise, that some of these men are urgently in need of such relief as these pensions will afford. Their salaries have been no larger than their current needs. Their academic duties and the devotion with which they have been fulfilled have prevented them from engaging in other labors which might have been pecuniarily profitable. They have now reached ages at which entrance into money-making business would be impossible, even if the scholastic habits of a lifetime had not unfitted them for such pursuits. 'Weary and old with service,' they are literally dependent upon pensions of some sort, if they are not to suffer actual want or to become charges upon relatives or friends. To such men these allowances will be a welcome relief, and the example and promise thus given will be a source of encouragement and inspiration to others to give their best efforts to the instruction of their pupils and to scientific research and literary labors, without anxiety concerning the future.

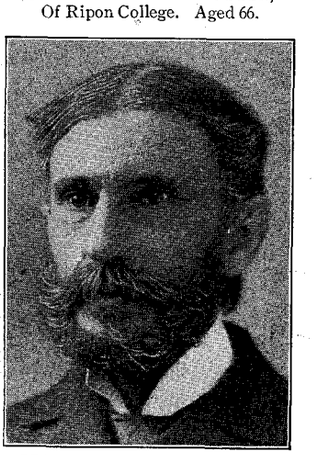
"The system will also be a boon to the colleges, since it will in a measure free them from responsibility for the superannuated



DR. E. H. MERRELL,
Of Ripon College.



PROF. CHARLES H. CHANDLER,
Of Ripon College. Aged 66.



PROF. GEORGE TRUMBULL LADD,
Of Yale. Aged 64.

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members of their faculties. It would, from some points of view, be an ideal arrangement for each college to provide suitable retiring pensions for its professors. Some are doing so, and some may continue to do so. But there are few colleges in the land whose budgets show balances to the good. Every dollar of income is needed for the work of the active members of the faculties. To use any of the revenue for pensions is by just so much to lessen ability for educational work. If Mr. Carnegie's fund takes care of a retired professor, it leaves the college free to use its income, unimpaired to that extent, for the active promotion of knowledge. Of course, it can not be said that colleges are thus free from duties which they ought to perform, or that professors are made recipients of alms, for the endowment of chairs has long been recognized as a legitimate and desirable thing, and this pension system is nothing but a discreet extension of the endowment system. The list of about fifty educators who are to be the first recipients of these allowances is really a roll of honor, and of honor which is shared by themselves, by their benefactor and his agents, and by the institutions which have been the scenes of their labor."

PROSECUTING REBATERS AND STANDARD OIL.

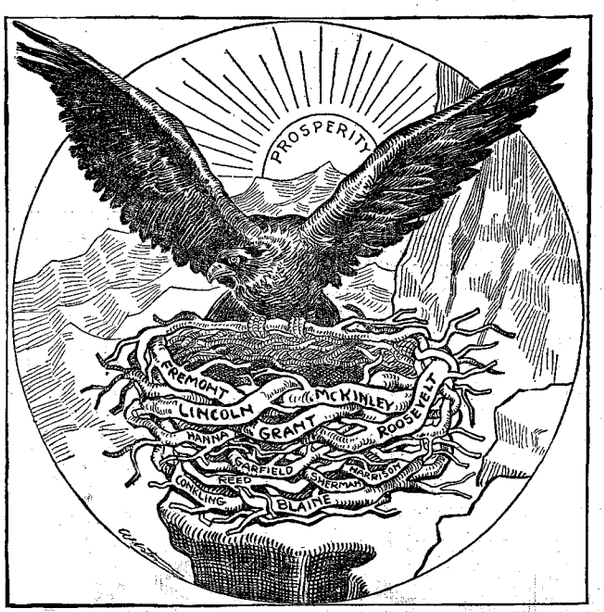
THE sentence of two freight brokers to the penitentiary for rebating and the announcement that the Administration has begun a criminal prosecution of the Standard Oil Company have brought good words for the President even from the Democratic press. Senator Bailey is rebuked by the New York *World* (Dem.) and *Times* (Dem.) for his remark on the floor of the Senate that Mr. Roosevelt "has cost more and is worth less than any other President we have ever had"; and Mr. Bryan is rebuked by *The Times* for saying that "the next election will decide whether America is to swallow the trusts or the trusts are to swallow America," and thus insinuating that the Republicans will aid the trusts in this highly undesirable deglutition. Even Mr. Hearst's New York *American* (Dem.) believes that the time is now past when the trust magnates can "feel confident that a jury or a court will regard the common servitors of a great corporation as above the law." The case in which the two freight brokers were sentenced to the penitentiary for rebating implicated four big meat-packing companies and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. These five concerns were fined $15,000 each, and the brokers were fined $4,000 and $6,000 each and given a jail sentence. The escape of the packers and the railroad with fines makes the New York *Press* (Rep.) call the whole trial a farce, and remark that "the Elkins law makes rebating a harmless pleasure for the big fellows who get the gains of rebating." The Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) thinks, however, that the presence of the two freight brokers behind the bars will discourage the other rebaters pretty effectually. "Among respectable business men a widespread prejudice exists against going to the penitentiary," it observes.

The New York *Times's* rebuke to Mr. Bryan for hinting that Mr. Roosevelt is helping the trusts to make a meal of America is attracting considerable attention. Here is the most important part of it:

"We invite Mr. Bryan's attention to the lengthening roll of trusts, trade restrainers, monopolizing corporations, and other insolent offenders recently chastened or still under chastisement. There is the Tobacco Trust, compelled by the decision of the court to lay bare its guilty secrets and yield up the presidents of two of its constituent companies to indictment. In a proceeding begun under the Sherman act, the Paper Trust has been bidden to discontinue its unlawful price-fixing arrangements. The Drug Trust has been enjoined, both as an association and as individuals, not to continue in effect retailers' price-lists fixed by the manufacturers. The Federal sleuths are on the trail of the Gunpowder Trust with explosive intent. Against the Fertilizer Trust eighty indictments have been found and suits are under way to break up an unlawful combination between cottonseed-oil mills and phosphate works. We need not dwell upon the awful drubbing administered to the Beef Trust, which is about to pass under the discipline of rigid Federal inspection of its products. Furthermore, in Kansas City the other day these great packing concerns, the very ones that have been so shown up in Chicago, were found guilty by a Federal jury of accepting unlawful rebates from the railroads. The Standard Oil Company, the biggest and most formidable of all the trusts, is writhing under Commissioner Garfield's exposure of its monopolistic and forbidden practises, and shivers in daily expectation of a summons to court. The Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Company was punished for departing from its published freight rates in transporting coal to New England under a contract with the New Haven road. The New York Central road has been investigated for giving rebates to the wicked Sugar Trust."

The editorial also refers to disclosures in the Pennsylvania Railroad and to the passing of the Rate bill, and adds:

"This is a list of achievements with which the most ambitious President might be content, upon which he might be well satisfied to rest his reputation."



1856—FIFTY YEARS OF REPUBLICANISM—1906
—Webster in the Chicago *Inter Ocean*.

"MOTHER IS FIFTY YEARS OLD."
—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

TWO POINTS OF VIEW.

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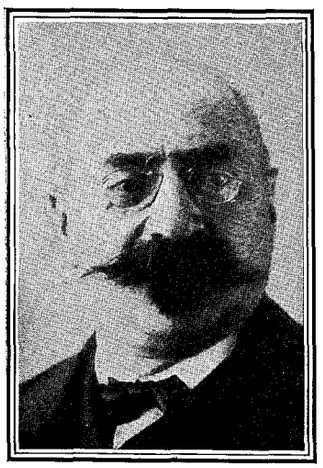
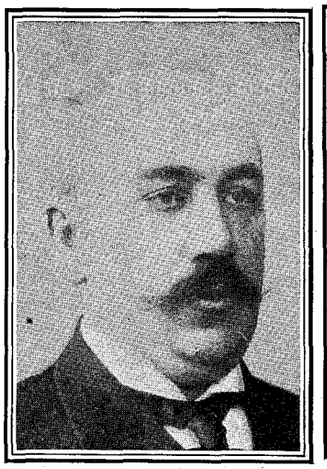


MR. JACOBSON, OF GRODNO.

MR. BRAHMSON, OF KOVNO.



MR. LUBRANSKY, OF MINSK.

MR. TCHERNIKOFF, OF RIAZAN.

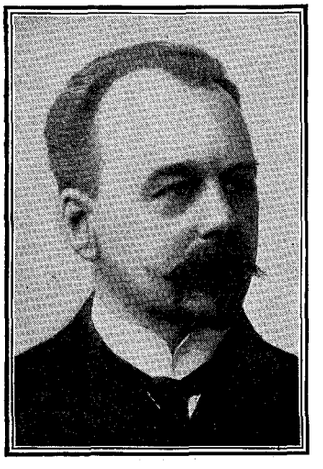
DOUMA MEMBERS OF THE JEWISH DELEGATION.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE BIALYSTOK MASSACRE.

PRINCE URUSOFF, now a member of the Douma, but formerly Assistant Minister of the Interior, that is to say, an ex-bureaucrat, declared last week on the floor of the Douma, according to press despatches, that massacres like that of Bialystok were always organized by the Government, "by secret forces carrying out political vivisection on living humanity." So well established is this fact in the minds of the American press that in commenting upon the massacre they take government complicity for granted. The words of Prince Urusoff were in reply to a speech of Minister Stolypine, who made a general denial of many acts of lawlessness on the part of the Government. Minister Stolypine complained that in various disorders the police had lost 288 killed and 388 wounded, whereat the Douma members shouted him down. Prince Urusoff then related that when he was Assistant Minister of the Interior, inflammatory proclamations, calculated to incite massacres, were printed in the very building of his department.

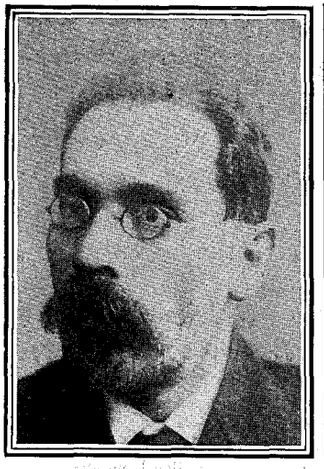
MINISTER STOLYPINE,
Hooted down by the Douma when he defended the Government.

Many papers join the Washington *Star* in calling this massacre "the Kishineff story over again." Indeed, the atrocities were even worse than those of Kishineff. Horrible stories of maiming and torturing women and children as well as defenseless men came from Bialystok. The committee appointed by the Douma to investigate the trouble found that the worst reports were confirmed. Says a despatch to the New York *Times:*



PRINCE URUSOFF,
Ex-bureaucrat, who blamed the Government for anti-Jewish massacres.

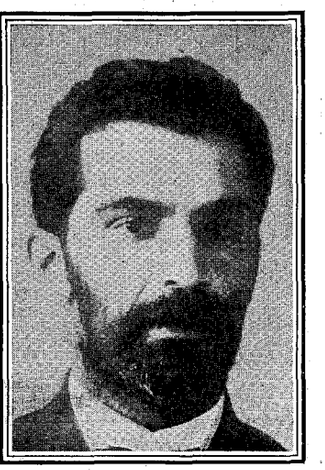
"According to this report the police, with the aid of subordinate officers of the police and military, were directly responsible for the provocation of the outbreak by the circulation of false rumors against the Jews. The Governor of Bialystok, tho not directly responsible, was said by Mr. Schepkin to have been undoubtedly criminally guilty of prolonging the excesses by absence from his post. The Governor washed his hands of the affair, not knowing the attitude of the officials at St. Petersburg, and absented himself from the scene without giving an order."



MR. ROSENBAUM, OF MINSK.

MR. JANTCHEVSKY, OF MINSK.

MR. FRENKEL, OF KOSTROMA.



MR. LEVINE, OF VILNA.

OTHER JEWISH MEMBERS.

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Another despatch says:

The City Council has unanimously declared that the massacre was not the result of race hatred, but was due to provocation, and the troops and police participated in the outrages. The reports that Jews and revolutionists attacked the inhabitants are false."

Jews in America as well as in Europe made appeal to the Powers on behalf of their suffering coreligionists. President Roosevelt expressed his sympathy in the following telegram:

"I shall go over the matter with Secretary Root. You know how deeply we sympathize with your feelings and how shocked and horrified we are at what has occurred in Russia; but you know also how well-nigh impossible it is to accomplish anything but harm by interference."

Indeed, as the New York *Sun* points out, all international relations seem to be affected by conditions in Russia. To quote:

"Three incidents which occurred on Monday show how impossible it is for the international relations of European Powers not to be affected seriously by the events taking place in Russia. The German Emperor went to see Chancellor von Buelow, who, in the hope of recovering his health, is sojourning on an island in the North Sea. From this visit and a preceding one made to the same island by Foreign Minister von Tschirschky, it is reasonably inferred that William II. desired to confer with a trusted adviser concerning his approaching meeting with the Czar. On the same evening in the House of Commons, Labor members questioned Foreign Secretary Grey as to whether the Government had made representations to Russia in reference to the treatment of Russian people by officials before sending a fleet to Cronstadt. Another demonstration provoked by the massacre of Jews at Bialystok was the request made to the Foreign Secretary by Lord Rothschild, Sir Samuel Montagu, and other Hebrew financiers that some steps should be taken to avert the recurrence of such atrocities. Subsequently Sir Samuel in an interview said that before the last Russian loan was issued all Jewish bankers, except a few renegades who put money before religion, had been prevailed upon to refrain from subscribing. He expressed a hope that no Hebrew financiers will lend another ruble to Russia until equal rights are granted to her Jewish subjects."

The Philadelphia *Press* remarks that "the Jewish massacres in Russia match the Armenian massacres in Turkey," and it goes on to add:

"But Turkey had no douma, and Russia has. The Turkish Government did not need recurrent loans to refill its treasury, and Russia does. The lies of Kishineff no longer avail at Bialystok. Official concealment accomplishes nothing when a committee of the Douma is on the ground taking evidence. The reactionary Russian bureaucracy could set the criticism of the world at defiance after Kishineff. Bialystok closes every bourse in Europe to a new Russian loan, and a loan is indispensable. The sympathy of the civilized world with the victims of massacres can now take tangible shape."

The hope of Russia, in the opinion of the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, lies in the disaffection of the army.

VICTORY FOR THE LOCK CANAL.

"CUT loose and dig" is the exulting summary of the canal situation with which the Washington *Star* greets the decision of Congress in favor of the lock canal. "There is nothinng now in the way of an active prosecution of the canal work," it continues. "The dirt should fly promptly and briskly." The vote in the Senate, tho by the close margin of 36 to 31 in favor of the lock style of canal, indorses the House vote of 110 to 36, and is in accord with the expressed wish of the President.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* bases the reasons for the Senate vote on the following grounds:

"The House with much less consideration than the Senate had taken positive ground in favor of a lock canal by making the appropriation for the work conditional upon the adoption of that plan. This threatened a deadlock, and the Senate's action may have been somewhat influenced by a desire to avoid that. Another influence was probably the attitude of President Roosevelt, Secretary Taft, Chairman Shonts, and all but one member of the Canal Commission, and of the chief engineer in charge of the work."

More specifically, the Philadelphia *Press* finds in the arguments of two men, Senator Knox, of Pennsylvania, and Representative Burton, of Ohio, the clew to the present settlement of the dispute. Says *The Press*:

"Sober common sense, the plain facts of the case, the wisdom of the practical, as presented by Senator Knox and Mr. Burton, have turned the scales of decision. Speeches in both chambers usually only sum the reasons for a decision already reached, but in the present instance these two pleas decided the vote. Both presented with unusual cogency the arguments for a lock canal. Senator Knox showed himself as persuasive in presenting a tangled mass of facts as in the legal issues, which are his special field, and Mr. Burton, sometimes captious, was on this theme clear, judicial, and effective."

The Press continues with a description of the canal to be built under the present decision, and concludes:

"The Panama Canal is therefore to be a lock canal, with six locks, costing about $140,000,000 more than has already been expended and to be ready from ten to twelve years hence. Such a canal will meet any probable traffic of a half century, perhaps a century."

This prospect meets with the approval of the New York *Tribune*. *The Tribune*, however, finds, in common with many of the press, that the arguments in favor of either a sea-level or lock style of canal are so "voluminous and authoritative" that "the reasonable view is that the Government would have been justified in adopting either a high-level or a sea-level plan; that a canal could be successfully constructed and operated on either plan, and that the question was to be decided on grounds of economy and expediency, rather than on any of the universal, immutable, and indispensable truths of physical science."

And now, urges the Baltimore *American*, "let the canal-builders build as canal-builders never built before since the first canal was dug by the Martians."

SAN FRANCISCO INSURANCE TROUBLES.

CERTAIN of the Pacific Coast press are bitterly denouncing what the Sacramento *Bee* terms the "thievery" of the "pirate phalanx" of insurance companies. In this "phalanx" are included those companies whose Western managers have "deliberately and unscrupulously schemed to swindle" their policy-holders in the settlement of losses incurred by the recent disaster. Simultaneously Eastern officials of various companies, and some of the Eastern press, are almost as bitterly denouncing the spirit which is shown in the Western press. The Hartford *Courant* concludes an impartial editorial with these words:

"It is a time of all times for tact and mutual consideration, and not for threats or bullying on either side. It is a time when the newspapers might have done a lot of good, and when they seem to have made a heap of mischief."

So nearly unanimous is the voice of the press of San Francisco, of Oakland, and of other chief cities of California, in the scathing criticism of the insurance adjustments and non-adjustments, that it is clear that feeling is running pretty high. Governor Pardee, of the State, and Mayor Schmitz, of San Francisco, issued a joint telegram on June 16, calling upon the one hundred and twenty companies affected to declare at once their intentions regarding settlements. Of the replies received the New York *Sun* remarks in its news columns:

"The tenor of the telegrams in the main is evasive. The companies assure the two executives of their willingness to settle all

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claims, but some hide behind the earthquake clause and argue that they would be justified in making a reduction. All of the telegrams contain the statement that the policy-holders will be treated with equity, fairness, and honesty, but these terms are possessed of so much elasticity that they convey nothing definite."

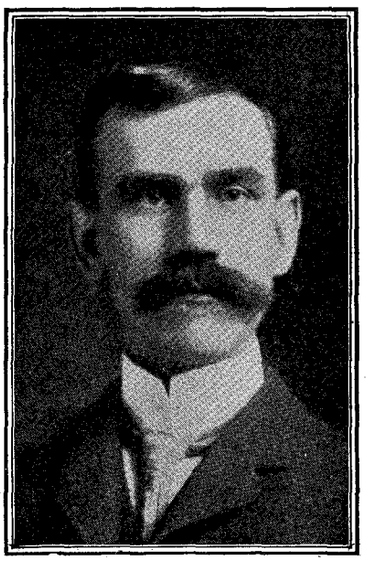
The Oakland *Tribune* attributes this delay to the failure of the companies to agree upon a uniform basis for settlement. Great indignation was aroused by the recent announcement of a majority of the companies that they would arbitrarily cut down their losses 25 per cent. and settle upon a "three-quarters" estimate. Such a policy, says the Sacramento *Union*, will result in forcing California to "resort to crude methods of boycott" to ruin the offending companies. "Fail or pay" is the demand of the San Francisco *Chronicle*, and the Berkeley *Gazette* calls for the application of "the screws" to force the companies to meet their obligations. At the same time, even in the affected district, an occasional voice is raised to sympathize with, if not to champion, the insurance men. Commissioner Wolfe, of the State Insurance Department, is quoted by the San Francisco *Chronicle* as saying:

"There is no doubt about it that some people are making ridiculous demands. The fact that in most cases there has been total loss protects those who make exorbitant charges, but the insurance companies are becoming tender on the point of enumerating articles which look suspicious."

The position of the companies is outlined by Mr. H. F. Atwood, vice-president of the Rochester-German and chairman of the Underwriters' Adjusting Committee at San Francisco. In *Insurance* he comments on the hostile attitude of the Western press and of the claimants for fire indemnity. He says in part:

"The policy of putting yourself in a man's place is a good one to follow. Consider the insurance company's side of the affair. Remember that the men of those companies are business men, knowing their responsibilities to all sides, and guided by law and knowledge of law which limits and prescribes their actions. Believe that they are honest men and capable men, as they assuredly are, and having done this cease abusing them and take this matter up in a fair way, with patience on both sides, and the result will be much better for all concerned.

"The insurance companies are prepared with proofs where earthquake losses are in dispute. Abundance of photographic matter is in our hands. It will all be used to insure fairness on both sides."



REED SMOOT,
The Mormon Senator, who gave the Senate food for much deliberation.

THE SMOOT QUESTION.

"CONSCIENCE, you counsel well; fiend, you counsel well." These words of Launcelot Gobbo are quoted by the New York *Evening Post* as a reflection of the attitude of American people occasioned by the recent findings of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections in the case of Reed Smoot, of Utah. By the narrow margin of seven votes to five this committee found, in the words of the majority report:

"That Mr. Smoot is one of a self-perpetuating body of men, known as the First Presidency and Twelve Apostles of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, commonly known as the Mormon Church; that these men claim divine authority to control the members of said church in all things, temporal as well as spiritual; that this authority is, and has been for several years past, so exercised by the said First Presidency and Twelve Apostles as to encourage the practise of polygamy and polygamous cohabitation in the State of Utah and elsewhere, contrary to the Constitution and laws of the State of Utah and the law of the land; that the said First Presidency and Twelve Apostles do now control, and for a long time past have controlled, the political affairs of the State of Utah, and have thus brought about in said State a union of church and state, contrary to the Constitution of said State of Utah and contrary to the Constitution of the United States; and the said Reed Smoot comes here, not as the accredited representative of the State of Utah in the Senate of the United States, but as the choice of the hierarchy which controls the church and has usurped the functions of the State in said State of Utah."

The minority, consisting of Senators Foraker, Beveridge, Dillingham, Hopkins, and Knox, take issue with the others upon the facts involved. The Philadelphia *Press* summarizes their report:

"Rejecting the charge as to the endowment oath because unsupported by trustworthy evidence, the minority says that the only remaining ground on which Smoot's title to a seat is challenged is by reason of his official relation to the church as one of its apostles. Because of his position he is responsible for polygamous cohabitation, which yet continues among the Mormons, tho prohibited by law. The minority claims that the testimony shows that neither by example nor precept has Smoot countenanced or encouraged plural marriages, but that on the contrary he has exerted his influence to effect a complete discontinuance of such marriages, especially since the manifesto of 1890."

To many of the press the point involved appears to be the right of representation of Utah in the Senate. With a compelling majority of Mormons in the State any Senator elected will be chosen from the church, they say; and if no Mormon can hold his seat in the Senate, "there is a broken cog in our machinery," as the Boston *Transcript* shows. "A denial to Utah to be represented by a Mormon would be a denial to Utah to be represented at all," says the New York *Times*. The Deseret *News* (Mormon) takes the same view. It declares that religious rather than legal and political influences are opposed to their Senator, and that but for this prejudice no support would be given "to a proposition to interfere with the right of a sovereign State to send to the seat of Government a representative of their political views and principles." The trial is called the "persecution of Smoot" by the Charleston *News-Courier*, which paper voices the decision of many of the press in these words:

"The Constitution and the law are on the side of the Mormon Senator from Utah; the petitions of an erratic multitude without knowledge or responsibility are against him, and the Senate Committee by the merest scratch has declared that he is not entitled to his seat. . . . Smoot is a Mormon and Smoot must go, not because he has committed any offense against the law, but because his religion does not suit the petitioners against him who are supposed to have considerable political influence in the conntry, and who have misrepresented him and his conduct because they have thought that the victimizing of Smoot would in some way promote their own interests."

The Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* interprets the data differently and decides that "the weight of the evidence is against the man from Utah, and he should be sent home." Similarly, the Pittsburg *Gazette Times* considers that "infinitely less harm will be done by Mr. Smoot's exclusion than by his retention in the seats of the mighty," but it acknowledges the frailty of the grounds for these conclusions after a consideration of the two differing reports. It says further:

"Both reports are fortified by facts and law that would appear to be conclusive to the lay mind if read separately, but both are signed by such able lawyers and students of the Constitution that the average citizen in the end will have to take refuge in his own idea of the proprieties and judge the case for himself."

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SOME ONE'S MOVE NOW.
—Davenport in the New York *Evening Mail.*

SPOILING HIS SOLITUDE.
—Maybell in the Brooklyn *Eagle.*

ASPECTS OF A CANDIDATE.

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

IT is sixteen to one that Bryan will not reach into that barrel of old speeches up in the garret.—*Cleveland Leader.*

MAKING due allowance for future possibilities, it appears to be perfectly safe to say that Addicks has passed.—*Chicago Tribune.*

THE Russian Douma is talking as much and doing as little as a certain legislative body presided over by a "stand-pat" speaker.—*The Commoner.*

IS there a muck-raker in the lot who dares to lay his hand on his heart and accuse Russell Sage of giving a rebate?—*Newark News.*

MR. BRYAN is now getting so conservative that the only man that he is really afraid of as a competitor is Chancellor Day.—*New York Evening Post.*

SENATORS DEPEW AND PLATT should not lose sight of the moral effect it might have on Senator Smoot if they were to send in their resignations.—*Chicago Tribune.*

SECRETARY ROOT leaves the country July 4. Many peace-loving citizens, if they had a chance to leave the country about that time, would start July 3.—*Chicago News.*

A SCARLESS wound has been invented by a British surgeon. If it can be adapted to incisions of the pocketbook the attentions of surgeons will be still less painful.—*Chicago Post.*

IN atonement for scarcity of performances at this session, we may expect from Congress soon a plentiful supply of promises as to what it will do at the next.—*Florida Times-Union.*

ABDUL HAMID is so used to "naval demonstrations" that it may be doubted whether even a display of the dry dock *Dewey* would impress him with a proper sense of awe.—*Chicago News.*

DR. EDWARD EVERETT HALE advises young men to associate intimately only with their superiors. Now poor young Mr. Roosevelt won't have any one to associate with.—*Atlanta Journal.*

NOW Speaker Cannon hopes that Congress may adjourn by July 1. That is too late; Senator Beveridge is scheduled to deliver a Fourth of July oration in London.—*New York Evening Post.*

MORE than one hundred books dealing with the San Francisco disaster are now on the presses. The horrors of the earthquake will be much more widespread than was at first supposed.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

A LETTER postmarked at St. Louis and addressed, "Heaven, Washington, D. C.," was delivered promptly to the House of Representatives. The Senate will be naturally apprehensive until it sees what disposition may be made of a letter addressed to the other place.—*Washington Post.*

THE FOE IN FREEDOM'S PATH.
—Carter in the New York *American.*

THEIR FIRST THROW.
—Davenport in the New York *Evening Mail.*

DIFFERENT WAYS OF MAKING HISTORY.

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LETTERS AND ART.

THE CASE OF THE MODERN NOVEL.

"THE novel is a passing form; it has had its day and must cease," asserts Louise Collier Willcox, a writer in *The North American Review*. To such an extent has this form been "overdone and cheapened" that she finds it difficult to take even the finest of modern novels with seriousness. "The external novel, the novel that lacks brooding and profundity of truth and force of emotion," she characterizes as "simply negligible"; while "the novel of mental process, in this age of tottering faiths and insecure philosophies, is apt to be too painful to convey the pleasure which should be given by a work of art." Yet the writer is sufficiently interested in this moribund art form to generalize about its modern content and tendency. She names, as the five elements upon which the value of a novel depends, "construction, force, truth, characterization, and style." The English novel has had three stages in its development. It "began with recitals of unusual action or adventure, passed on to that of manners and exertnal conditions, and beyond that to the novel of motive or the psychological novel." Certain tendencies of the modern novel, she thinks, derive directly from George Eliot, "whom it is now modish to decry or overlook." Thus:

LOUISE COLLIER WILLCOX.
"The novel," she asserts, "is a passing form; it has had its day and must cease."

"The whole pity of human life, its desultory progress, its hapless and unforeseen failures, its unmeaning sufferings and collapses, these aspects of life—and with them also a certain reverence for humanity as mere humanity, a tender observance of its attainments however uncertain and fragmentary, its efforts however weak and spasmodic—certainly came into prominence with that great novelist. Characterization and truth were the great powers of George Eliot; characterization and style, of Thackeray; characterization with pathos and humor, of Dickens; force of emotion, of the Brontës. In Meredith, manner and criticism of life, or style and truth, have outweighed the other elements; and, in Hardy, sensitive verbal felicity and the intensity of the personal vision go far toward making up the painful beauty of his capricious world. . . . . .

"George Eilot was one of the first novelists to do away with the definite finality of ending, the 'then-they-were-married-and-lived-happily-ever-after' type, like the good old-fashioned musical ending of the tonic chord following up that of the dominant seventh. She, like Chopin, would end on a questioning minor third, as in 'Romola,' or suddenly change the key and finish with a cadenza of the related major, as in 'Daniel Deronda,' leaving us with no sense of finality or finish.

"All these little innovations of structure are incorporated into the immediately present novel. Its structure is much slighter and its rhythm more perceptible. Its smaller bulk—few novels the size of 'Daniel Deronda' or 'Vanity Fair' would find a publisher in these swift-moving days—demands a great cutting of detail, and therefore we have much less vivid characterization. We get less of a sense of life in the present-day novel. Are there any characters that we know for love or for hatred as we do Becky and Dobbin, Beatrix, Pendennis, David and Dora, Peggotty, Little Em'ly, Dorothea, Gwendolen, Felix, and a host of others? Last year, indeed, Boris and Dominie, Rickman, Flossie, and Lucia were all presented with a wealth of detail which added them to the list of our intimate and living friends; but it must be admitted that their authors were severely reprimanded for their pains. For the tradition of the day leans toward a wide circle of slight acquaintances and short, very short, interviews. Brevity is the surest of modern appeals; and, tho it is easy to see its commercial value, we run great risks of becoming mere creatures of scraps and patches. The art of omission, a great craftsman said, is the artist's supreme test; but omission, carried as far as the modern novelist has carried it, results in a pitiful meagerness.

"The main changes, then, in the novel are a great falling off in bulk and a consequent faintness of impression, a shifting of the action from the outside of life to the inside aspect, a certain gain in indefiniteness of plot, fewer side issues and episodical interludes, and perhaps, on the whole, a lift in the general matter of style, if one take into account that in speaking of the past we are apt to speak only of a few supreme geniuses, whereas in the present we speak of the general average."

AMERICAN LITERARY METHODS TABULATED.

A CRITIC of American writing, after looking in vain for conspicuous instances of individual style, has discovered that our literary output lends itself readily to classification as the product of a "scant half-dozen methods." He admits that our periodicals and books "are infinitely better than their forerunners of twenty, thirty, and fifty years ago," because "our craftsmen have a faculty for presenting any matter with its entertaining phases uppermost, however superficial may be the treatment as a whole." But "in individual style our output is singularly deficient," altho "here and there a serious writer is known for fidelity in echoing his or her elected model across the seas, and the discipleship becomes a market label." Even this is exceptional, and "the ruck and run of those who make our popular magazines and best sellers have nothing more individual than a 'method.'" Nowhere except in America, asserts this critic of our literature—his name is James H. Collins, and his platform the New York *Bookman*—has such a volume of writing become "standardized." The astonishing thing, he remarks, is that so few "methods" should suffice to clothe "our prodigious literary activity." To quote him further:

"The strenuous method came into the world first when 'Soldiers Three' set its new standard of virility in literature—in its infancy it was the 'brass-band style.' Kipling's influence on American writing has been far wider than that on the literature of his own nation. Our popular magazines and larger Sunday newspaper have fairly grown up on him. But he has been entirely a surface influence because our writers have caught only his surface characteristics, transforming them into a method that has been for a full decade the dominant tone in our novels and periodicals. Kipling's real music has never been a factor in this method. Only the brass remains. . . . . .

"Once reduced to working rules, the strenuous method became universally serviceable. A race of strenuous heroes sprang up,

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and has become as permanent a fixture of our popular reading as the stage Irishman in melodrama. The hero of the strenuous method is taller than other men, superhumanly strong and energetic, and altogether remarkable from a physiological standpoint. His blood now flows coolly through his veins and he is imperturbable, sweeping swift glances into every corner, unappalled, incrutable; again it courses strangely, madly, burning, prickling, stinging. He has traveled in all countries, speaks all dialects, knows all levels of life. His will is iron, his nerve steel, his manners brass. . . . . .

"The fashionplate method is the minor of the strenuous method's clanging major, and began to be practised when, after a century of rampant democracy in letters, we suddenly found that in no aristocratic country or times had there ever been such a demand for chronicles of high life as in these states. Our high life was only rudimentary. But our below-stairs had fully developed. In those regions we had reverted to type. The fashionplate method followed quickly on the heels of demand, and is now in a state of mechanical perfection and widely serviceable. You may employ it in 'society' fiction in criticism of manners, books, drama, music, pictures, to describe clothes or a 'function,' to proclaim fashions, to chronicle news. . . . . .

"By adhering to a few rules one may do this method acceptably and not go astray. Stick doggedly to an environment of ocean steamships, Florida hotels, opera, yachts, motor-cars, and Old-World aristocracy. Refer as frequently, as casually, to old families, good blood, the infallibility of breeding, and as frequently, but less familiarly, to the middle and lower classes, with many vague speculations as to how they really *do* exist in that strange world of theirs. . . . . .

"The cosmic-monotone, which goes back to Victor Hugo, is our great bow-wow of a method—a literary B flat in which we pitch epic narratives of great self-sacrifice, great emotions, great heroes whom Fate annihilates but cannot conquer. This manner has some limitations, but is extremely valuable in opening up new countries. All our stories of Alaska, for example, are written in it, as well as those of the Philippines, and it served before that as the mark of a Western or Indian story. . . . A large open place out-of-doors, preferably in a wilderness, is selected, and you start thus:

"A bleak, primeval landscape, strewn chaotically beneath a vast sky, across which sweep formless clouds and vapors giving a sense of pitiless desolation.

"Not a tree, not a bush, not a blade of grass, nor a clinging lichen, nor an atom of vegetable life to soften this forbidding immensity which eons ago was a playground of nature's titanic forces.

"Not a bird in the firmament;

"Not a wolf, or hare, or weasel making its home anywhere in a crevice of the heartless rocks;

"Not a crawling lizard, nor a creeping snake, nor the chirp of an insect, nor the purling of a brook.

"Solitude as of the beginning of the world on that day when God said, 'Let the dry land appear.'

"Solitude as of that day when the race shall have finished its struggle and the earth returns to interstellar night.

"Solitude—except for the figure of a man, limping painfully over this trackless waste, clothed in fragments of what was once the garb of a civilized being, a tangled mass of beard and hair—and there you have it."

The writer devotes less space to the three remaining methods, which he outlines in the following words:

"The optimo-platitudinous method is a swelling-turkey-gobbler style invented for the use of Congressmen, Senators, and successful men of affairs when editors discovered, not many years ago, that their counsels had market value. Taking 'Don't' as a theme, one simply reclothes some of the good, ancient saws that sound well, and may be read both ways, and appear excellent axioms for anybody else to follow. In an article written according to optimo-platitudinous rules you find all the prehistoric monsters of thought—it is a parade of proverbial mastodons and apothegmatic heavy-steppers. A method employed by Congressmen and multimillionaires might appear a profitless tool for the hack-writer. But the latter really writes a large proportion of the orphic articles published over sounding names, so this method is one of the mainstays of Grub Street. With it goes a large admixture, that stimulus to action embodied in the motto 'Do it now.' . . . Under the trademark of the 'new thought' a great body of optimo-platitudinous writing has grown up.

"Then there is the old homestead method, employed for stories laid in rural towns, where the characters wear quaint clothes, eat simple home-made dishes, and have a homely manner of living, talking, thinking, and acting that wins them the loving pity of a reading public accustomed to a lavish scale of living in its fiction. With a few minor alterations it also serves as the vehicle for stories of childhood. Wild-animal stories are usually handled in the cosmic-monotone, for no matter how precocious they may be, animals are only animals, and at best another species of Filipino or Indian. Then there is the Aunt Molly method, with its wide field of usefulness in newspapers and magazines, the m[illegible]m for conveying every sort of counsel to feminine readers, from problems of the subliminal self to ways of cleaning gloves."

AUGUSTIN QUEROL,

A Spanish artist whose work is helping to guide modern sculpture through a period of transition. From a pen portrait by himself.

His classification completed, Mr. Collins adds:

"So they go, filling the visible world with reading-matter that sells and is faithfully consumed by millions who never look into a real book or encounter a real article, but feed contentedly upon this modern wood-pulp of literature. A genuine 'method' is entirely free of the elements of vital style, tho when the first vestiges of a new one comes upon the magazine horizon it may appear for a time as tho an unmistakable master had risen. But the rudiments of his method are soon caught, and soon every other periodical has its wild-animal story, its bridge-building story, its narrative of Alaska, etc.

"But the genuinely individual writers are never reduced to a method—there is no standard 'Sentimental Tommy' in the market nor any ready-made 'Huck Finn.'"

A REVIVAL OF SPANISH ART.

PLENTIFUL proofs of an artistic renaissance in Spain are discernible to Mr. Charles Rudy, who proclaims in *The International Studio* (New York) "a new and healthy tendency among Spanish artists to free themselves from the chains which bound them to the artistic geniuses of foreign nations." Many Spanish painters of to-day, he asserts, rank among the world's foremost—and he mentions in support of his statement such names as Sorolla, Pradilla, and Zuloaga. The decorative arts also are showing increased vitality, but the most striking development, he finds, is in modern Spanish sculpture. "Independence, individuality, freedom from the melancholic influence of religious dogmas and mystic creeds, are the characteristics of modern Spanish sculpture as compared with the old; and a new art, national and flourishing, is rapidly being created." Mr. Rudy selects Don Agustin Querol y Subirate as the most significant exponent of the new sculpture. Querol is described as one of the few "artistic giants" of the present time who are guiding modern sculpture through a period of transition. He is forty-three years of age, and his life, we are told, is summed up in the phrases "incessant work, untiring energy, and an unquenchable ambition." Of his work we read:

"Disregarding Querol's earlier works, three distinct characteristics are prevalent in all his later works. They are: (*a*) The mystic

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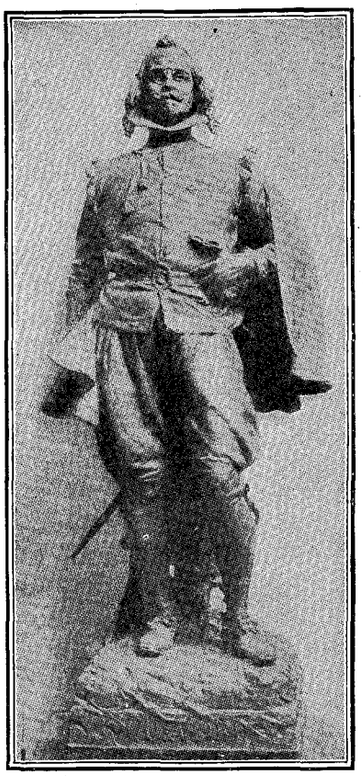


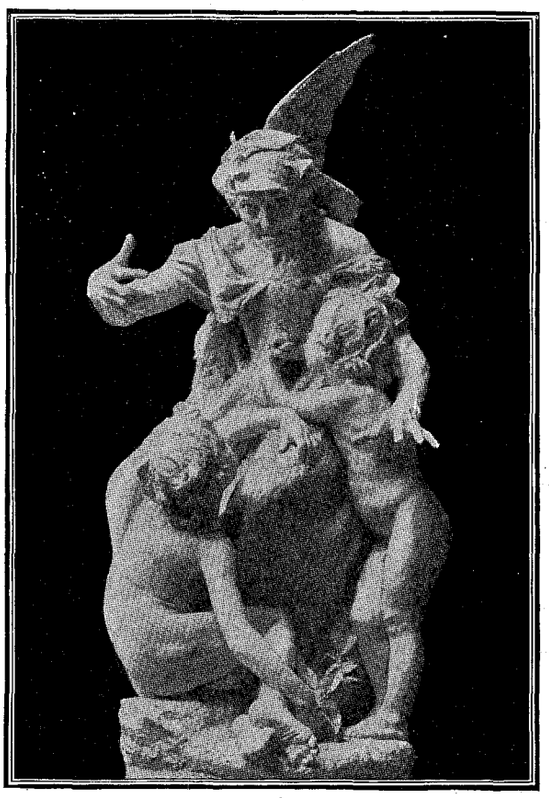
STATUE OF POET QUEVEDO. BY A. QUEROL.

er wounding the eye by a non-artistic conception or execution. It is their presence or, better still, the evident contradiction between Greek symmetry and modern realism which has given birth to the artist's ideal, in search of which he has been meditating, combining, creating, and destroying during many long years. This ideal is no other than the 'undulating line,' free from all conventional rules, tho obeying the great rule of plastic harmony, in the observance of which the Greeks were willing to sacrifice all and everything. To attain it, however, Querol was unwilling to neglect the realistic lessons taught him by Donatello. Hence his struggle: the combining of natural groups — *i.e.*, trousered men and misshapen women, touching portraits in themselves with symmetrical forms, perfect in their lines and drapery; the whole composition to be harmonious and boasting the essential undulating line.'"

Highly imaginative, Querol "inspires his monuments with a fire that must appear to us Northerners as exuberant, not to say exaggerated." An outline of his life is given in the following passage:

"Born of poor parents, in 1863, in Tortosa (Cataluña), he migrated at an early age to Barcelona, where he was apprenticed to a baker, spending much of his time in molding dough soldiers and animals, to the great delight of his comrades and the wrath of his employer. Later, and in spite of parental opposition, he entered a sculptor's studio, remaining there until 1884, when he obtained his first triumph in Madrid by exhibiting his 'St. John Preaching in the Wilderness,' a marble statue of great promise, tho conventional and youthful when compared with his more recent works. It pleased, nevertheless, and the governmental committee sent our penniless friend to Rome as pensioner, where he lost himself in the contemplation of the realistic figures of such masters as Donatello—masters who were to influence him largely in the future. Seven years later he returned to Madrid, and since then has devoted all his time and energy to his work."

melancholy of the Spanish art genius, which caused the critic, Mr. Arthur Symons, to exclaim that the saints and Virgins in Sevillian churches 'sweated blood'; (*b*) the enthusiastic love for the Greek plastic form; and (*c*) the natural portraiture of daily scenes and groups, even when they mar in their minor details the classic pureness of the composition. These characteristics are unconscious —that is, the sculptor himself does not realize their existence. Yet there they are, ofttimes united, now and again clashing, tho nev-



TRADITION.
This is said to be one of the finest of Querol's groups.

THE DECAY OF TRAGEDY.

MADAME LONGARD DE LONGGARDE'S heroine, after seeing "Othello," asks: "Were there no divorce courts in those days?" This characteristically modern inquiry is cited by Edith Searle Grossmann, in *The Contemporary Review*, as in some respects typical of the attitude of the more sophisticated races toward tragedy in general. If the "Antigone" and "Electra" or "Hamlet" and "Lear" were for the first time offered to a modern public, shorn of the authority of tradition, no manager, she asserts, would risk accepting them, no cultured audience would stand the strain on their nerves, and no reviewer would hesitate to condemn such revelations of human agony. The reason that these resuscitated plays do not overwhelm us as it is, she explains, is "partly because we are familiar with the themes, but chiefly because we can only superficially realize them." Modern society "is incapable of producing a distinctive tragic literature, because it forbids the expression of emotion and disapproves of any strong passion"—a convention which has resulted, she thinks, in an actual decadence of feeling. The prevailing note of artificial optimism is recognized as something more than a mere literary fashion. In those countries, however, which are less artificially civilized, the art of tragedy still flourishes. In America, the writer observes, "it seems exiled from Boston and New York to the West." Norway, Hungary, Poland, Russia, and the far borders of the British Empire—to these countries we may still look for stories with the tragic note. To quote further:

"It is a significant fact that unrepressed power and the vivid realization of evil and of good should appear, not only in imperfectly civilized nations like Russia, but in young communities like South Africa and Australia. The cause, just as among Greeks and Elizabethans, is the collision of a civilized consciousness with savage surroundings and traditions. The cultured sensitive conscience feels and represents with abnormal intensity the fierce loves and hates, the savage vices and the wild actions, of primitive nature. A comparison of the philosophizing of Tolstoy's 'War and Peace' with Olive Schreiner's 'African Farm' would show the same conflict in both."

The writer traces the marked decay of tragedy—

BRONZE STATUETTE OF JUAN TENORIO.
BY A. QUEROL.

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which she asserts is "certainly not the result of any decline in intellectual power"—from the Elizabethan age to the twentieth century. We read:

"The process was at work among the great Victorians who hold their own with any of the Elizabethans except Shakespeare. The cause is that the novel drove out the drama as a living form of high art. The tragic drama of to-day divides itself into sensational plays and the dead classical plays, either written long ago, or, like 'Nero,' reviving obsolete themes and modes, in either case as interesting and yet as distant from the present actualities of our existence as the ruins in Crete. The novel, in spite of threatened extinction, still remains the most complete and genuine expression of the age. Now the novel is not nearly so well adapted to pure unmixed tragedy as the drama. Its length militates against the intensity and the rapid movement required. It sprang from the complexity of modern life and it reproduces that complexity. It reflects varying phases rather than any single passion. . . . . .

"The Victorian era marked the first stage in the decadence of tragedy. Instead of forming the climax, it sank into an episode. Culminating in the Elizabethan drama, it had passed through nearly two centuries of rant and sensationalism and had become almost extinct in the dramatic form. In the novel it revived mixed with comedy. This did not necessarily imply a deterioration of literary art, but as a matter of fact the issue was usually brought about in an artificial manner. Greeks and Elizabethans alike stopped with their climax, and thus created the only perfect form of tragedy. And they smote and spared not, offering up the central, and not the secondary characters, the victorious king at his home-coming, the young warrior in arms for Thebes, the betrothed bride, just as Shakespeare drowned Ophelia, smothered Desdemona, crazed Lear and made him die of grief. A striking illustration of the change from the sixteenth-century view to that of the nineteenth is seen in the different treatments of the Faust legend.

"Marlowe dragged Dr. Faustus to the mouth of hell and left him there, while a brief chorus pointed the terrific moral. Goethe redeemed his Faust by a legal quibble and brought him into bliss. It is an ample commentary on the second part of 'Faust' that the general public know nothing about it. The 'Comedia' of Faust is a literary curiosity, the tragedy of Gretchen is a universal and immortal possession.

"With Thackeray began a new process of decay. It was he who established the modern society novel of the West End of London. The object of society being admittedly mutual entertainment, genuine high tragedy had to be suppressed. Within his own sphere of life he was too comprehensive a master to exclude the fatalities of sin and accident, and he indulged freely in pathos of the gentler kind, but yet in books like 'Vanity Fair' and 'Pendennis' we are an immeasurable distance away from the moral sublimity of the 'Antigone,' of 'Hamlet,' or even of the strongest scenes in Dickens. With Thackeray began the literary fashion of making a telegraphic announcement of the catastrophe and then closing the door upon the victims. . . . With Thackeray's successors brevity and reserve lost the force of freshness and became a mere literary fashion, until at the present time the full meaning of the change has become evident. The novel had reduced tragic art from a climax to an episode; the society novel suppressed its utterance or thrust it out of sight. It became not merely incidental, but momentary."

Of the alleged "decadence of feeling" in modern life, the writer goes on to say:

"There is no active cruelty in modern civilization such as there was in the corrupt and luxurious Roman Empire. There is no delight in pain. But there is a cultured insensibility to it which can be almost as pitiless as Roman ferocity. Our nerves are overwrought, and our refuge is to feel nothing. The fashionable philosophy is a stoical Epicureanism. Its object is to prevent anything from interfering with the pursuit of pleasure. Even national calamities, like those of Russia or of Armenia, fail to move us in the manner that the Bartholomew stirred the contemporaries of Spenser or the Massacre of the Vaudois stirred Milton and the men of the Commonwealth. For a moment we are moved, but there are so many other things to distract our attention, and our pity is rather a sensation than a feeling. The characteristic mode of helping the unfortunate is by some form of entertainment. When, after the recent massacre, a concert was given for the persecuted Jews, one of the great dailies pointed out that the performance failed to attract a large audience because the music was not sufficiently cheerful."

TAINE THE "ALCHEMIST OF MODERN THOUGHT."

BRUNETIÈRE asserts that since Hegel no writer in Europe has put into circulation so many new and profound ideas as Hippolyte Adolphe Taine. This assertion is quoted and indorsed by Mr. Lorenzo O'Rourke in the introductory essay with which he prefaces his translation of Taine's "Balzac: A Critical Study," which now makes its first appearance in English. Mr. O'Rourke describes Taine as standing at the dividing line between the new and the old world of thought. "He is," the writer continues, "the type and embodiment of materialist determinism which the definitive overthrow of the old ideas by historical criticism, comparative philology, and the modern conception of evolution established to so large an extent in the learned world." In achieving completely the modern materialist type, we are told, Taine becomes "the creative literary artist of the laboratory," "the alchemist of modern thought." In his utter subjugation of the heart by the head, continues the writer, Taine is "probably unique in the history of modern men of letters." What might be fatal in the case of the ordinary writer, "this temperamental coldness, this ruthless attitude of the operating-room and lack of human sympathy," is one of the secrets of his power. His mental attitude is compared, in the following paragraph, with other artists of the realist school:

"Taine's achievement in history, philosophy, and criticism may be said to match Zola's in the field of fiction, for the methods of the realist of romance and the realist of science were singularly alike. The characteristic traits, in fact, are identical: unrivaled power of analysis, a genius for detail, and a philosophy of stark materialism unrelieved by a ray of the ideal. The descriptive prose of Taine is suggestive of the realistic and graphic paintings of Meissonier, in which a blade of grass is as perfectly depicted as the silhouette of Napoleon. To this species of mind there is neither great nor small; an atom is equal to a world; hence infinite care for detail arriving almost at infallibility within its peculiar sphere. Taine approaches the problems of philosophy, equipped with microscope and alembic. The seer's vision is replaced by the methods and instruments of the anatomist and chemist. In the hands of Taine science becomes magic."

Mr. O'Rourke speculates that Taine's enduring fame will rest upon a basis outside of his purely literary achievements, for more original than the theories of race and surroundings is his portrait of Napoleon, which, the writer believes, posterity can never lose interest in.

"What gives Taine unique distinction among the learned men of his time is the fact that his writings have exerted an important practical influence upon political events in France. What gives him an unrivaled place in a group of thinkers rarely equaled in a single generation is the fact that his ideas have actually altered the current of French history. Taine's profound studies in history, illuminated by the apparatus of modern scientific criticism which he invented, convinced him that the political malady of his country, culminating in the frightful crisis of 1870, was due to a false principle which had been assimilated by the nation. He believed that the great Italian, whose supreme genius still obsessed the French people, had, in reality, done them mortal injury by seducing them into paths which led into the past instead of toward the future. In his view Napoleonic imperialism was a survival rather than progress, and he believed that until the taint of the Napoleonic virus was extirpated from the blood of Frenchmen there could be no real advancement. This idea, which in time took complete possession of Taine, is the soul of the 'Origins of Contemporary France.' The literary recluse, the dreamer of metaphysical dreams, had become an active political propagandist, and his motto was a portentous one: 'Écrasez l'infâme!'"

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

MEDICAL ASPECTS OF HANDWRITING.

SOME of the recent attempts to use the handwriting of a patient in diagnosis, especially in case of mental ailments, have already been noted in these columns. In *La Nature* (Paris, May 5) Dr. A. Cartaz gives a summary of them, dwelling specially on a recently published work by Dr. Rogues de Fursac on "Writings and Drawings in Nervous and Mental Affections." Dr. Cartaz concludes that the study of handwriting in such cases may give the practitioner information of real value. He writes:

"Medicine has benefited by modern discoveries and by the progress of knowledge, more than any other science. . . . Auscultation has already caused a veritable revolution in the diagnosis of chest troubles; chemistry aids in the examination of the blood. And profound studies have been aided by the ophthalmoscope and the laryngoscope, while the sphygmograph tells of the precise condition of the circulation, and the microscope has transformed pathological anatomy. Photography, too, plays its part, the electric light, the thousand applications of this marvelous agent; and finally a complete revolution in all our conceptions of the cause of disease has been wrought by the discoveries in bacteriology, while a revolution even more radical has taken place in surgical methods and in the treatment of wounds. Every modern discovery has had a side bearing on the progress of medicine. It would be tedious to enumerate details.

COLLECTION OF DR. ROGUES DE FURSAC.

Fig. 1.—Original design by a person suffering from mystic delirium.

"For several years there has been an attempt to use also the study of handwriting. Graphology has been a science to some and a simple matter of curiosity to others. It matters little; the effort has been to coordinate data furnished by the investigation of chirography for the purpose of deducing practical conclusions of value in pathology. A distinguished physician of Angers, Dr. Quintard, finds in graphology a source of information that may facilitate the diagnosis of various maladies. Ask questions of an invalid, he says, and his answers should confirm your diagnosis, or the reverse. But suppose that your patient is insincere, and conceals certain details of his case, or is a neurotic who exaggerates and gives every symptom undue importance, or again is morbidly indifferent to his disease? The answers of such a person are sources of fatal error. Make him write from your dictation, says Dr. Quintard, examine the writing, and its characteristics will furnish an index to those of the patient. If the writing is inclined, with exaggerated raised end-lines, your patient is imaginative. If it is half-formed, with badly traced letters, he is apathetic."

The deductions of Dr. Rogues de Fursac in a recent book, says the writer, are more precise and clear. Dr. De Fursac makes a medical study of manuscript. Graphology is content with studying the material execution and of drawing more or less exact conclusions from this; De Fursac studies not only the calligraphy, but the style, the spelling, the ideas that are expressed. Handwriting becomes, under these conditions, at once a physical and an intellectual manifestation; physical, in that it gives information regarding the manifestations of motility; intellectual, because it is an expression of language and betrays the troubles or anomalies of the mind. The writer continues:

"Dr. De Fursac has no idea that this study will furnish an absolute basis of diagnosis. It is only one element, to be added to others furnished by the study of bodily movement, speech, vision, etc. It must be given only the place that properly belongs to it, without ascribing to it exaggerated value.

"When we examine the remarkable series of specimens of handwriting collected by Dr. De Fursac . . . we understand the importance that the attentive study of manuscript may assume, not only at the outset of a disease, but during its progress. When an expert in legal medicine is called to give his opinion on a will, the form in which it was written, the notes, paragraphs, and a host of details may throw light on the writer's mental state. . . . It seems to me that in time students of manuscript may be able to change our judgments on many questions of history. . . . . .

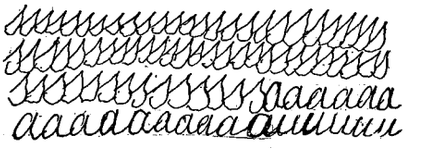

FIG. 2.—COPY MADE AFTER A CONVULSIVE CRISIS. (ROGUES DE FURSAC.)

"To take account of handwriting in mental or nervous diseases it is necessary to examine voluntary writings, but the expert should also have under observation manuscript copied and written from dictation. . . . The material execution of the manuscript, its general aspect, the direction and form of the letters—even these will furnish valuable data in many cases, as in the case of a patient with shaking palsy. But in other cases we must have the psychic elements which are furnished by the contents of the letter and the ideas expressed therein. A few lines written by a person mentally affected will often reveal the nature of his malady.

"It is difficult to give an idea of the modifications that occur from these two points of view in varieties of these diseases. According to the nature of the lesion, the writing varies altogether. The numerous specimens brought together by our distinguished colleague in his investigation show it better than any detailed explanation. See, for example, the figures here copied from his collection. Fig. 2 represents the writing of a young woman reproducing a copy just after a convulsive crisis. The graphic impulse

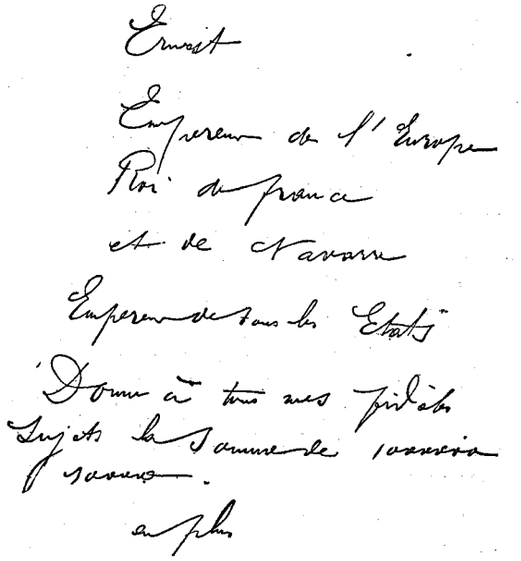

FIG. 3.—SPONTANEOUS COMPOSITION: BEGINNING OF GENERAL PARALYSIS. (ROGUES DE FURSAC.)

Translation: "Ernest, Emperor of Europe, King of France and Navarre, Emperor of all States, gives to all my faithful subjects the sum of 1,000,000,000" [indefinite].

shows itself in a monotonous and stereotyped form. In Fig. 3 the ideas of grandeur in a general paralytic appear in the form of a proclamation. The design shown in Fig. 1 is that of an intelligent man attacked by mystic delirium; he has drawn what he saw in the smoke of his cigarette. We see that handwriting reflects our mind and our ideas. It becomes for the scientist a mirror where he may read the approach of troubles that may injure the brain and make of a man a miserable wreck."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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THE SHOCK-CURE.

THAT certain disorders may be cured or relieved by a powerful diversion of the mind has often been shown. Several instances are related in an editorial article in *The Medical Times* (New York, June). The first, quoted from Tuke's book, "The Influence of the Mind on the Body," is that of a sufferer from rheumatic fever, who, preferring to be ill at home rather than among strangers, took the fast train from Manchester to London:

"From the time of leaving, his heart was going at express speed, there was a profuse sweat, the pain was acute. Suddenly there was a dreadful collision. 'From side to side of the carriage I went like a billiard ball under a hard-cushion hit. The compartment was soon seen to be sprinkled with the blood of a hapless victim whose face had come into crushing contact with it.' This railway collision instantly cured the patient of his rheumatism."

The writer goes on to relate a number of other similar cases. He says:

"It is related that General Grant suffered severely from rheumatism at Appomattox. Nevertheless, when a flag of truce brought him the news that Lee was ready to surrender, his joy was so great that his rheumatism was instantly dissipated. A colleague had a bedridden patient whom he was convinced could leave her bed and was much better about. He went one day to her bedside and sternly told her: 'Mrs. X, you are to leave your bed at once and come to me in the other room.' This she did and presently came before him. Afterward when asked how she could get up when she seemed so ill, she said it was because the doctor looked and spoke in such a way that she felt he would thrash her if she did not obey. . . . . .

"The dreadful earthquake and fire at San Francisco have produced a number of cases similar to these. A paralytic who had been crippled for fifteen years is now entirely cured. There was a young girl whose vocal cords would not work after the earthquake, but who recovered her voice when overcome by emotion at the sight of her mother. In other lands similar seismic commotions have produced like effects. During the Russo-Japanese war a party of foreigners gave a dinner in a Japanese city. There was inebriety at this feast; so that some of the diners had on what is vulgarly termed a 'skate.' The dinner was ended by an earthquake, the effect of which was to reduce every person present from the gaiety produced by good wines to his normal soberness. It is astutely observed in this connection that the experiment of confining dipsomaniacs in territories subject to shocks might be worth trying.

"There is no mystery about such cures as these. Such conditions as are structural, as a mammary cancer or a pulmonary cavity, are not to be cured upon the instant by these means. But functional and imaginary disorders are amenable to healthful stimuli by way of the emotions."

Fluid Lenses.—After experimenting for many years a Hungarian chemist has succeeded, by using glass shells filled with fluid, in producing optical lenses quite as good as the best massive glass lenses at present used, and of much greater size. This fact was reported to our Government by W. A. Rublee, American Consul at Vienna. Says a writer in *Science* (New York, June 8):

"The importance of this invention in the field of astronomy is obviously very considerable. The largest glass lens heretofore manufactured out of massive glass for astronomical purposes has a diameter of about 1.50 meters, and it required several years to make it, while the price was several hundred thousands of marks [say $100,000]. Such a lens can be manufactured by the new process in a few weeks at a cost of 2,000 or 3,000 marks [$500 to $750]. The price of a glass lens of the best German manufacture, with a diameter of 25 centimeters [10 inches] is now about 7,000 marks [$1,750], whereas the price of a similar lens made by the new process is about 150 marks [$37]. Lenses of smaller diameter for photographic purposes, for opera-glasses, reading-glasses, etc., can be produced at correspondingly smaller cost. The lens consists of a fluid substance enclosed between two unusually hard glass surfaces, similar to watch crystals, in which the refractive power and other characteristic properties are so chosen that the glass surfaces not only serve to hold the fluid, but also combine with the fluid to overcome such defects as are scarcely to be avoided in ordinary lenses. It is for this reason also that the lens is achromatic.

"The fluid contained in the lens is hermetically closed, so that no air can enter and exercise a damaging effect. The fluid does not evaporate, and its composition is such that its properties are not affected by time or by temperature. . . . . .

"These fluid lenses are already manufactured in Austria, and are attracting attention both on account of their utility and the small price at which they are sold. Patents have been taken out in other countries, and they are soon to be introduced."

THE ENGLISH CHANNEL TUNNEL.

THE plan for tunneling from France to England underneath the Straits of Dover, which was abandoned about thirty years ago owing to the opposition of the English authorities, has recently been revived by the establishment of friendly relations between Great Britain and France, and the promoters of the project will make another effort to obtain the sanction of the British Government. Says *The Scientific American* (New York) in its editorial columns:

"The Société Français du Tunnel Sous-Marin was incorporated in the early seventies for the purpose of carrying out this great work. A shaft was sunk on the French side of the Channel at a point about six miles from Calais, and the English terminus was fixed near to Dover. A considerable amount of tunneling was done by the French company; but after they had spent about half a million dollars, the British Government put a stop to the work on the English end, ostensibly for the reason that a tunnel beneath the Channel would destroy the security which Great Britain's insular position afforded, and would render her liable to attack by an invading army.

"Engineers of the Northern Railway of France have recently made an investigation of the abandoned works and found them to be in good condition, and it is probable that the present session of Parliament will witness the introduction of a bill for permitting the work to proceed on the English side. The tunnel would be an ideal one to drive, as practically the whole of its 23½ miles of length will pass through a firm but easily quarried chalk, which it is believed is free from faults. This would make it possible to drive the tunnel without the use of the pneumatic process or the necessity for serious pumping operations. Apart from military considerations, which, in themselves, can not have much weight because of the tunnel's limited capacity and ease of destruction, there is much to be said in favor of the proposed tunnel. The Dover-Calais passage is notoriously rough and uncomfortable, and the substitution of an all-rail route between London and Paris would be a decided boon to hundreds of thousands of travelers between England and the Continent."

The question of tunneling the Channel was introduced recently by Lord Fitzmaurice when welcoming the members of the French Academy on their visit to London. He declared humorously, as reported in *The Westminster Gazette* (London):

"I have no right to reveal the secret mind of the Government even if I knew it, but there is one great obstacle in the way of the realization of that project. Every nation has its phantom, and England's is a military one. Formerly it was feared that a French army might creep into England through the hole of a Channel tunnel, then it was a German army that was feared, then a Russian. But to-day it is the Chinese army. We have been assured in the newspapers—and the newspapers never lie—that a Mongol army, after crossing Asia, burning St. Petersburg, destroying Berlin and the University of Paris, would occupy the pier-head at Calais, and, entering the tunnel, emerge at Dover. But those who have conjured up this dreadful picture forget the French army which in the vast plains between Tours and Poitiers would defeat this army and deliver us from a Tartar invasion."

Sir W. Holland, M.P., on being interviewed by a representative of *The Daily Mail* (London), expressed a hope that Parliament would eventually sanction the tunnel, whose military danger he had a plan for obviating, which he thus explained:

"I have a scheme which I hope to see adopted by the Powers,

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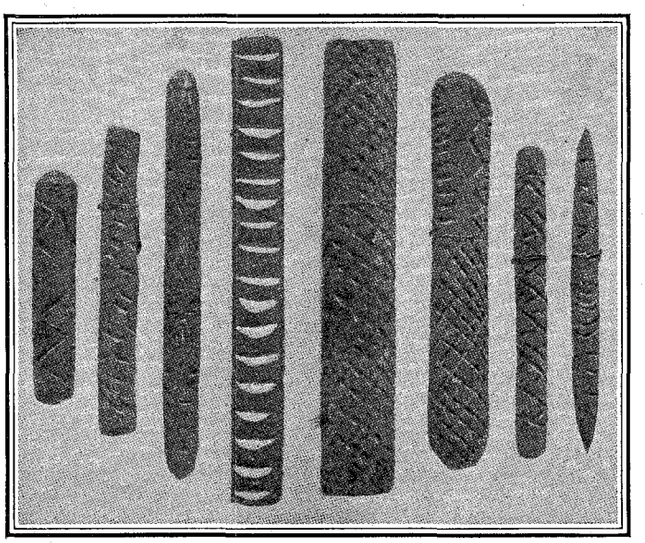
and that is that the tunnel should be denationalized—that it should be made neutral territory. The French Government supports the scheme, and I have no doubt that before many years are over the tunnel will be an accomplished fact."

AUSTRALIAN "MESSAGE-STICKS."

CONSIDERABLE mystery has always attached to the so-called "message-sticks" used by natives of Australia, bearing marks that are often supposed to take the place of written characters in the transmission of information. There is no doubt that these curiously marked sticks are carried by messengers from one body of natives to another, but it is asserted by Walter Roth, who writes on the subject in one of the ethnographical bulletins of the Queensland Government, that they do not serve in themselves to convey information, but are merely used for purposes of identification. Says Mr. Roth, as quoted in *Knowledge and Scientific News* (London, June):



NATIVE "MESSAGE-STICKS," QUEENSLAND, AUSTRALIA.

"The limited quantity and portability of a native's personal goods offer little or no opportunity for the use of property-marks. If weapons are of the same cut, there are minute yet sufficient differences which are recognizable to the owners; even if similarly ornamented, no two are so alike that they can not be distinguished. In a general way, each having sufficient for his own wants, and no person having more than another, there is nothing to thieve, and hence, as already mentioned, the levity with which theft, even when it occurs, is regarded. Only in cases of trade and barter, through an intermediary, where it is essential that one individual's goods should be distinguished from another's, is there a necessity for a definite property-mark, this taking the form of a so-called 'letter-' or 'message-stick.' Under such circumstances the 'stick' may be put into use as follows: Charlie, residing at Boulia, wants, we will say, some pituri, but being prevented by sickness or some other cause from going himself, sends some relative or friend Peter to the nearest market, on the Mulligan River, to get some for him, and gives him a 'message-stick.' Arrived at last at his destination, Peter is asked his business, tells who has sent him, hands over the 'stick,' and establishes his *bona fides*. The bagful of pituri being at last forthcoming, the vender returns the 'stick' to Peter, but not before taking careful mental note of it, so as to be sure of recognizing it again. Peter returns at last to Charlie at Boulia, and delivers up both pituri and stick. It now remains for Charlie to pay for the pituri with spears, boomerangs, etc. If he can prevail on Peter to take a second trip, all well and good, but if not, as is usually the case with so long a journey, he either proceeds himself or sends another messenger with the goods and the identical 'message-stick' as before. He, or the second messenger, arriving at the Mulligan, finds the vender, and gives him the spears, boomerangs, etc., together with the 'stick.' Recognizing the latter, the seller accepts the various articles in payment for the bagful of pituri which he parted with some few weeks previously, knowing now that he has been paid by the right person, probably personally unknown to him—*i.e.*, the sender of the original 'stick.'"

Mr. Roth states his absolute conviction that the marks on the sticks do not convey any communication, in the ordinary sense of the term; the same message may accompany different sticks, or the same stick different messages, and the stick may bear no marks at all. He goes on:

"I have been given a stick to take with a certain message to another district, and purposely mislaid it temporarily, in order to secure another specimen. Again, 'second-hand' sticks may be used over and over again by strangers, who certainly have had no knowledge of the original manufacturers. Sometimes a broken twig is sufficient, without any incisions whatever, and I have often seen a piece of tea-tree bark, or even a rag, just tied round and round with twine, to constitute the so-called letter. To put the matter plainly, the message is taken verbally, the stick serving only to accentuate the *bona fides* of the messenger; if the messenger is known to both parties, no stick is sent. On the other hand, there is a more or less uniformity recognizable in the shape of the sticks manufactured in different areas; the flat feather shape of the Boulia district bears a strong contrast to the squared form of the letters met farther north. Occasionally the stick may be affixed with twine to a handle, carried vertically in front, and the suggestion has been offered that this expedient is resorted to when the messenger is traveling through hostile country, so as to give him immunity for trespassing; my experience is that, under such circumstances, he would avoid any risk of being seen by traveling only by night. I have often seen a civilized black boy, on the road, holding in front of him a short twig, in the split extremity of which an envelope, etc., has been inserted; at a distance it resembles a flag somewhat."

WHAT "DENATURIZED" ALCOHOL IS.

DENATURIZED alcohol is simply ordinary alcohol mixed with some substance that makes it unusable as a beverage. The bill recently passed by Congress to remove the tax on alcohol for technical uses, which is expected to prove of enormous value to almost all industries, necessitates treatment of this kind in the case of the exempted spirit. Such processes have been long in use in European countries, where alcohol used in the arts has been free from tax. In *The Scientific American* (New York, June 9) the following description is given of the "denaturizing" processes in use in Germany. Says the writer:

"There are two general classes or degrees of denaturizing, viz., the 'complete' and the 'incomplete,' according to the purposes for which the alcohol so denaturized is to be ultimately used.

"Complete denaturization of alcohol by the German system is accomplished by the addition to every 100 liters (26½ gallons) of spirits: (*a*) Two and one-half liters of the 'standard denaturizer,' made of 4 parts of wood alcohol, 1 part of pyridin (a nitrogenous base obtained by distilling bone-oil or coal-tar), with the addition to each liter of 50 grams of oil of lavender or rosemary; (*b*) one and one-fourth liters of the above 'standard' and 2 liters of benzol, with every 100 liters of alcohol."

Of alcohol thus completely denaturized there were used in Germany during the year 1903, we are told, 26,080,505 gallons, which were employed for heating, lighting, and various processes of manufacture. The "incomplete" type of denaturization is sufficient to prevent alcohol from being drunk, but not to disqualify it from use for various special purposes, for which the wholly denaturized spirits would be unavailable. There are several methods in which such substances as pyridin, shellac, camphor, ether, soap, or castor oil are used. The writer concludes:

"The price of denaturized alcohol varies in the different States and provinces of the Empire in accordance with the yield and consequent market price of potatoes, grain, and other materials. At the present time alcohol of 95-per-cent. purity, which is the quality ordinarily used in Germany for burning, sells at wholesale

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from 28 to 29 pfennigs (6.67 to 6.9 cents) per liter (1.06 quarts), and at retail for 33 pfennigs (7.85 cents) per liter."

A NEW BODY FOR PSYCHIC RESEARCH.

IT is announced that "The American Institute for Scientific Research" has recently been incorporated under the laws of the State of New York. The all-embracing scope of this title may appear to some to be unfortunate, as its sponsor, Prof. James H. Hyslop, explains that its field is to be that of abnormal psychology. It is to include the work of the American branch of the Society for Psychical Research, which has now disbanded, but is to transmit its name to a section of the larger body. The institute itself is to be merely a board of trustees "to serve as custodian and disburser of endowment funds . . . for the different sections." The "Psychical Researchers," both here and abroad, have always been looked upon askance by organized science, tho they have included some great scientific names in their number. Professor Hyslop's Board of Trustees and his prospectus give promise of nothing but the most orthodox type of investigation. He says:

"It may be said to cover the whole field of abnormal psychology, which comprehends everything between functional insanity and the allegations in favor of the supernormal. . . . The work . . . divides itself into two . . . fields, . . . the study of certain types of insanity and the investigation of certain psychological phenomena at least simulating and probably often realizing the supernormal acquisition of knowledge. . . . . .

"The Salpetrière, under Charcot and Pierre Janet, are examples of what we should have in this country both as a scientific investigation and a method of philanthropy."

There seems to be a feeling among Spiritualists, however, that the new society is to be somewhat less skeptical and more friendly to their mode of thought than the old. Says *The Banner of Light* (Boston, June 9):

"We recognize the absolute necessity for the greatest carefulness and the broadest conservatism in all scientific investigation; we also agree with the demand for unusual care in solving a problem of such vast importance to mankind; but we do not agree with that spirit of investigation which nothing can satisfy and which, in order to escape obvious but unwelcome conclusions, takes refuge in hypotheses so improbable as to challenge possibility. This spirit has been felt to be too prevalent in the Society for Psychical Research.

"But the American Institute, which is now a practical certainty, promises to remedy this defect, without in the least detracting from the scientific character of its methods or objects."

Professor Hyslop, as secretary of the new society, issues an appeal for funds and states that inquiries may be addressed to him at 519 West 149th Street, New York.

EUROPEAN ADOPTION OF OUR "ARBOR DAY."

THAT Arbor Day, a festival originating in the United States, has spread during the past thirty years to many European countries, we are told by Gustave Regelsperger, who writes of it in *La Nature* (Paris). The writer places what he calls the *Fêtes de l'Arbre* in the first rank among all devices for the preservation of trees, since they appeal especially to school-children and serve as a means of education. Mr. Regelsperger says that altho the planting of trees has served as an incident of commemorative festivals since remote antiquity, the "arbor-day" festival, in which such planting is the main feature, originated in Nebraska, in 1872, where it was the result of a proposal by Secretary Morton (whom he calls "a certain Sterling Morton") to set apart a day for tree-planting. Other States of the Union were not slow in adopting the new festival, and it has now spread to European countries. Says Mr. Regelsperger:

"In Italy the 'Annual School Arbor Festival' became in 1902 a state institution. In Spain the 'Association of Friends of the Arbor Festival,' which was formed in the same year, celebrates annually very successful fêtes, and a decree of 1904 instituted the Arbor Festival throughout the kingdom. Belgium held its first Arbor-Day Festival quite recently. In Russia, Sweden, Austria-Hungary, Switzerland, Portugal, Japan—everywhere where the necessity of reforestation has been recognized—children are interested in trees by similar methods.

"France has not been behindhand, and, while considerable efforts toward reforestation are being made by the Government, ttempts have been made in various directions to associate children in the movement by establishing Arbor-Day festivals. In the spring, under the leadership and direction of teachers, the school-children go to the open fields to plant trees that shall be future forests. . . . These festivals encourage the establishment of forest associations among students and graduates, whose number is constantly increasing and some of which are very active. . . . . .

"The French 'Forest Society of the Friends of Trees,' whose president is Senator Calvert, has given a strong impulse to reforestation and to all institutions in its aid, and has actively encouraged the establishment of forest societies among pupils of the schools.

"We are happy to say that Arbor-Day celebrations are to be held in France still more widely after the present year. The society just mentioned will organize meetings in important centers with the aid of rectors, prefects, and the Forest Administration; festivals of this kind have already been arranged at Toulouse, Nice, Clermont-Ferrand, and Bordeaux."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

AN interesting employment of paper to make gas-pipes is thus noted in the *Revue de Chimie Industrielle*, as translated in *The Scientific American:* "Manila paper cut in strips, of a width equal to the length of the pipes to be made, is put in a receiver filled with fused asphalt and rolled solidly and uniformly around a rod or core of iron until the desired thickness is obtained. After the pipe thus produced has been submitted to strong pressure, the exterior is covered with sand and the whole cooled in water. The core is removed and the outer surface covered with a water-proof product. These pipes, it appears, are perfectly tight and more economical than metal pipes."

THE telephone has been successfully used in tuning a piano at a distance, we are told in *The American Telephone Journal.* The feat was accomplished by M. J. Archer, a piano tuner of Wabash, Ind. "Some time ago Mr. Archer sold a piano to Thomas Pilkington at South Bend. Miss Pilkington called Mr. Archer up and advised him the piano needed a tuning. She was asked to sound the instrument, which was near the telephone. The tone was transmitted clearly to Wabash, and directions were given which enabled her to change the tension. The directions were carried out, and the instrument repeatedly sounded until it was perfectly tuned and the tones all normal."

"FROM personal experience there is no doubt that food is often overcooked and practically destroyed by too high heat," says Dr. Ephraim Cutter in *The Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette.* "The best cooking of meat is when it is cooked in its own juices. That is, if you examine the United States Government's valuable analyses of meats the larger proportion (often over 50 per cent.) of water arrests attention. Now if this interstitial and intersubstantial water is subjected to a temperature of 212° F., it is turned into steam. If an example of perfect cooking is wanted, ask those who have had a real old-fashioned Rhode Island clambake where greencorn, salmon, chickens, etc., are cooked in the steam of their own juices and that of the seaweed."

To a correspondent who asks how to deodorize coal-oil, *The National Druggist* (St. Louis, May) replies that altho this can not be done completely, the odor "can be moderated and the rank, bad smell in a measure suppressed by agitating the oil frequently, for several days in succession, over powdered calcium chlorid. Another plan is to shake the oil occasionally for several days in succession with about a quarter of its volume of sulphuric acid." The writer goes on: "We have never tried this plan, but are told it leaves the oil with an etheric odor, not at all disagreeable. Be very cautious in attempting this. Another recommendation is to dissolve oxid of lead in caustic soda, and to shake the oil with it several times during a period of two or three days."

"THE feat of the man who stole a red-hot stove is far surpassed in larcenous proportions by the people of Colorado, if we are to believe the testimony adduced in the case of Kansas *vs.* Colorado, which is pending in the United States Supreme Court," says *The Irrigation Age*, quoting an unnamed Kansas City daily. "This testimony is mostly in the form of photographs, taken, as usual, before and after, and the Kansans claim that these pictures demonstrate the fact that Colorado has stolen and carried away the Arkansas River. . . . The Kansans claim priority rights to this water. They have eight or nine big ditches which they say were built before Coloradoans began to irrigate anything but their throats, and these ditches used to be brimming full before Colorado swiped the water and turned it into ditches which were built in base imitation of the Kansas kind."

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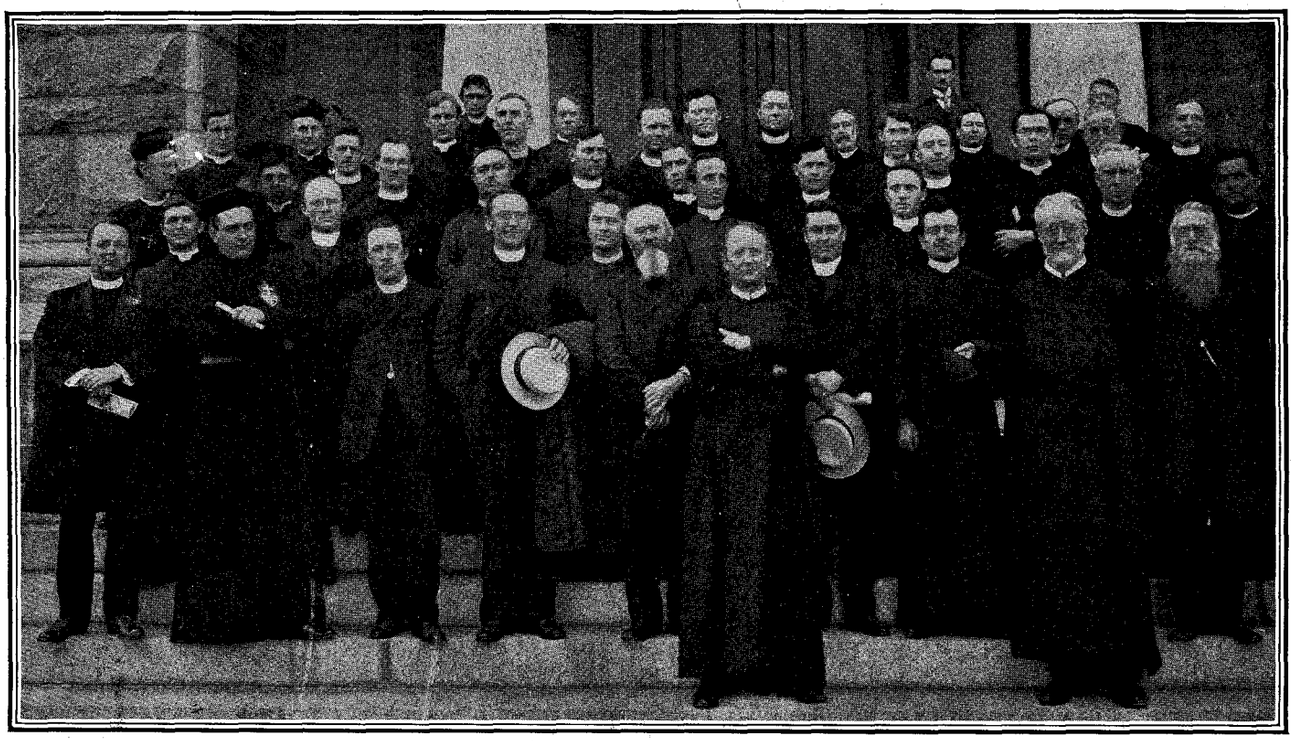
THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

CATHOLICS AND PROTESTANTS TRYING TO CONVERT EACH OTHER.

ATTENTION is drawn to the missionary efforts of Catholics among Protestants, and *vice versa*, by two recent articles in the religious press. One of these is the account of the Third Missionary Conference (Roman Catholic) in Washington, D. C., the other an article by a Protestant missionary on the question "Why Send Missionaries to Roman Catholic Countries?" According to Christine Sevier, editor of *The New Century* (Catholic, Washington, D. C.), the policy decided upon at the Washington Conference in regard to mission work among non-Catholics is "almost revolutionary, considering the methods of the past." The purpose of the Conference—at which secular priests, Benedictines, Dominicans, Jesuits, Franciscans, Passionists, Paulists, Lazarists, and others were represented—was especially to promote "a new manner of argument in religious discussion, the necessary elimination of controversial pugilism and of rancorous methods, while bearing fundamentally on the conversion of America to the Catholic faith." The motto adopted was "We have come, not to conquer, but to win." The editor of *The New Century*, reporting the meeting for the Baltimore *Sun*, goes on to tell of a paper read by Prof. F. W. E. Robinson, a convert, on "How to Reach the Devout Protestant New-Englander." Professor Robinson's words are quoted in part as follows:



SOME MEMBERS OF THE THIRD ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSIONARY CONFERENCE,

Grouped before McMahon Hall, Catholic University, Washington, D. C. They discussed new plans for the conversion of America to the Catholic faith.

"The devout Protestant is a sincere Christian. He feels interiorly that he is in close communion with God. At the basis of his religious life is a spirit of faith in God as a watchful Father, closely interested in the affairs of his children, and on its practical side a desire to please that Father according to justice and right. He has a conviction that he is right in his doctrinal position, and it is extremely hard to shake his conviction. Yet, looking broadly at the religious mind of New England, there are two divergent streams—one stream is carrying a host of men toward more highly organized Christianity, while the other is drifting from all organized church life into rationalism, naturalism, and very often infidelity. The work of presenting the truths of the Catholic Church to either one or the other of these classes in such a way that they may assimilate them is complicated by many problems of a practical nature. A man who has been self-taught in religious matters is suspicious of an external authority that will impose dogma on him. But the inner beauties of the doctrines of the church as they are one by one revealed to the inquiring mind will charm the soul and captivate the heart."

Turning to the other side of the subject, we find the Rev. W. B. Allison, a Protestant missionary in Guatemala, Central America, complaining of the frequency with which he is asked, "Why does your mission board send missionaries to Roman Catholic countries, of which the inhabitants are already Christian people?" He meets with this question on all sides, he tells us, at times even from his fellow clergymen. In *The Presbyterian Banner* (Pittsburg) he offers the following answer:

"The plainest, simplest, and most correct answer that can be given to the inquiry at the head of this article is: The mission boards send their representatives of the church to the lands where the Roman Church has predominated in past centuries, in order to preach the gospel of reconciliation to lost men, just as the representatives of the Church of Christ go throughout the United States or Canada, England, Scotland, or any other land, preaching the same blessed Gospel of salvation through Christ. . . . . .

"Any man has a right to make an inquiry, such as the above, but when one adds, The people in Catholic countries are all Christian people now, as was said by most of those who made the inquiry, I take issue with such a statement. It can be said just as truthfully: All of the people in New York city or Chicago or in San Francisco or even in the United States are Christian people. Why, then, continue evangelical work? The large majority of those who attend the services of the churches are already believers or professing Christians. Why, then, continue to have pastors and preaching from week to week? The inquiry, and the statement that in almost all cases followed the inquiry, when carried to a logical conclusion will be seen to be simply absurd. . . . We bid godspeed to every one of whatever name or faith, who is trying to bring the knowledge of God and the salvation through Christ to men. But in the name of Him who loves us and gave Himself for us and has commanded us to go into all the world and

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preach the gospel of reconciliation to every creature, let us be done with asking such silly questions."

In spite of a certain moderation in what Mr. Allison himself writes, he can not resist the impulse to quote with evident approval the statement of another writer that "the majority of Roman Catholics need to be converted as truly as any unsaved soul."

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE AND THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

ALTHO *The American Israelite* (Cincinnati) refers to the new Christian-Science Cathedral in Boston as "the grandest monument erected to human gullibility that the world has ever seen," and *The Watchman* (Baptist, Boston) asserts that "among all the religions of the world, Christian Science stands alone as a religion in which the element of self-abnegation is wholly wanting," the tendency of the religious press as a whole, in their comment upon the dedication of the new cathedral, seems to be to look for the truth rather than for the error embodied in this young and remarkably flourishing sect. *The Watchman* further points out that the uninitiated reader, to whom Mrs. Eddy's book is "illogical, incoherent, inconsistent, and obscure," finds himself entirely at a loss to account for the unquestionable fascination which her teachings exercise on a large number of people. It suggests, however, three factors which may contribute to the popularity of Christian Science. These are: "The promise it holds out of relief from pain and sickness"; "the deliverance it gives from an uneasy conscience"; and the charm of "its hazy mingling of Christian terms with pantheistic ideas." On the other hand, *The Congregationalist* (Boston) explains Mrs. Eddy's success by the statement that she persuades people "to make their venture with God." It adds:

"Until that is accomplished, nothing really counts for much in the life of the would-be Christian. Her philosophy may be crude, her logic laughable, many of her facts no facts at all; but at least she requires and secures the coming face to face of God and the individual human soul and a venturing of faith which finds expression in daily life. If we had no higher thought of spiritual power than that of some vast and everywhere present force, ready to flow in where the will of man affords it an opening, the first condition of utilizing that force would be to open the doors of the soul to give it entrance—in other words, to venture upon it, as the chemist ventures upon chemical forces and the machinist upon mechanical forces. And here is just the point where all the churches stand in constant danger from pure intellectuality or the inertia of fixed tradition. Joy and enthusiasm are fruits of the personal experience which comes of venturing with God."

The Banner of Light (Spiritualist, Boston) also has more of praise than of criticism for Mrs. Eddy's cult. We read in part:

"With fact, reason, and logic against their teachings, they have been able to objectify in spontaneous generosity, in orderly self-sacrifice, in well-ordered lives the very truths we hold in common, and in most particulars they seem to lead us all. Any teacher or organization that can find nothing but bad grammar, poor logic, poor Christianity, poor science, in this movement for health, happiness, and the joy of adjusted lives, must bring forward something more appealing to this pain-ridden world than a cold, carping criticism before Christian Science will find in such a worthy rival."

Even the New York *Outlook* protests against the dictum of *The Times* that the followers of Christian Science "are victims of what the Scripture calls 'strong delusion, that they should believe a lie.'" To quote *The Outlook:*

"What has given Christian Science its votaries is not the delusion in it, but the truth in it. The remedy for the delusion is the discovery of the truth, not the indiscriminate condemnation of both truth and error as an unadulterated lie.

"Christian Science was born out of a materialistic age; an age which regarded man as a mere mechanical machine, his diseases mere disorders of the machine, medicine a mere repairing of the machine. It was born out of a rationalistic age; an age which confounded dogma with faith, which refused to look at the things that are unseen and eternal, and endeavored to content itself with deducing the things that are unseen from the things that are seen; which condemned all mysticism and glorified the scientific method; which for realization of a present immortality offered a probable hypothesis of a future life, and for personal fellowship with God an argument from creation for a hypothetical creator. It was born out of a legalistic age; an age which forgot that Christianity is curative and imagined it to be a mere new form of law; which passed by the text 'The Son of man came to seek and to save that which is lost,' and declared that all Christianity is summed up in the two commandments, 'Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart' and 'Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.' Christian Science is a reaction and a protest against this trinity of errors. The truth in Christian Science is its threefold affirmation: First, that man is not a machine, but a living spirit, and his body is the servant, not the master, of the spirit; second, that spiritual truth is not merely mediately discoverable by a scientific process, but immediately and directly known by spiritual vision; third, that Christianity is not merely a new interpretation of an ancient law of life, but a new power to heal, to vivify, and to endow."

Of the errors of the sect the same publication says:

"The errors of Christian Science appear to us as clear as the truths for which it stands; and they appear to us to be fundamental errors, which tend to produce in the church a spirit of sentimentalism and effeminacy, when it preeminently needs a clear intelligence and a vigorous virility.

"Man is a spirit, and the spirit is the master, not the slave, of the body. But the body is real. It is not an imagination which the spirit has created, nor a shadow which the spirit has cast, nor an emanation which the spirit has produced. The notion that it is unreal, and that all its aches and pains are but 'mortal thoughts,' to be banished by thinking that God is Love, is a revival of a long-buried pagan or half-pagan gnosticism. This notion is sufficiently refuted by the fact that no Christian-Scientist with the thermometer at zero conquers the mortal thought of cold by a counteracting thought; he warms his house like the rest of us."

BUDDHIST MISSIONS IN CHRISTIAN COUNTRIES.

"IT is gratifying to note the progress that Buddhism is making in the West," remarks *The Buddhist* of Colombo, Ceylon, which goes on to felicitate its readers because of the good work done by Buddhist missionaries in the United States and Canada. There is a certain piquancy in the quiet and matter-of-fact tone in which *The Buddhist* recounts the progress of its propaganda in a country itself so eagerly zealous in the despatching of missionaries to the non-Christian nations. In Germany, another country active in carrying the Gospel to the heathen, a Buddhist mission is also struggling for a foothold. Altho presumably without serious significance, this method of retort is arresting. In this Ceylon paper we read further:

"Our Japanese coreligionists stand foremost in this propagandist work. The Japanese mission work in America is thriving, and from the January number of *The Light of Dharma*, the organ of the mission, we find that the operations of the society have been extended to Vancouver in Canada. Originally and primarily started for the benefit of the Japanese in America, the mission has done much to secure the interest and sympathy of the Americans themselves in their work. A branch association, styled the Dharma Sangha of Buddha, has been started by the Americans themselves. Buddhist temples and schools are established in all mission stations, and the work of teaching and preaching the truths of Buddhism is zealously carried on by an enthusiastic band of workers. The labors of these pioneer missionaries to the West from the East are bound to exercise a deep influence upon the future of those lands.

"In Europe, too, progress is satisfactory. The Buddhist mission in Germany is maintaining a manful fight against odds, and gradually gaining ground. *Der Buddhist*, the monthly journal issued by this society, appears regularly, and is excellently edited.

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Lectures on Buddhism and allied subjects are delivered in different parts of the country by the representatives of the society. The journal and the lectures have attracted considerable attention. It is scarcely possible to forecast the immense possibilities of this movement, if steadily carried on for a sufficient length of time, as we doubt not it will be. Just now it appears to be all uphill work, but our Buddhist brothers in the 'Fatherland' seem to be equal to the task. Their labors in the cause of truth command our heartiest sympathy.

"The great influence which Buddhist thought is exercising upon the Western mind is clearly indicated by the manner in which Buddhist ideas are treated in the writings of modern Western scholars. Buddhist conceptions have evoked not merely literary interest in the West, but also a significant desire to adopt them as affording a better and more reasonable explanation of the problems of life than is found in Christian philosophy."

RELIGIOUS ASPECT OF THE MEAT SCANDAL.

JEWISH papers throughout the country are exultant over the moral they draw from the Chicago packing-house scandals. They interpret the sickening revelations from Packingtown as a vindication of kosher meat and the orthodox rabbi. This point is emphasized by *The Chronicler* (New York), *Jewish Comment* (Baltimore), and *The American Hebrew* (New York). An editorial writer in the latter paper, contrasting the care enforced by Jewish ritual in the preparation of kosher meat, with the conditions revealed in Packingtown, urges that the contrast is not merely a casual one, but that it "goes down to the roots." We can trace it back, he says, to "the contrast between the religious attitude of Judaism and that of the daughter religion, Christianity, toward the things of material life." Thus:

"The false and sentimental ideality of Christianity has almost tried to slight the existence of the material aspects of life. The natural functions were to be regarded as something of which the Christians were to be ashamed. Judaism, on the other hand, with straightforward human feeling, has regarded them as both natural and sacred, something to be regulated, indeed, but also to be fully recognized. As applied to food in its constituent elements, the contrast in the two faiths can be traced to the very earliest beginnings of the newer one. The doctrine that it is not that which 'a man putteth into his mouth' which defiles him has always been repudiated by Judaism, and in the light of recent revelations sound like a ghastly mockery of the truth. All the revelations of modern hygiene and physiology go for naught if the moral and spiritual health of the human being does not depend to a large extent on the care given the diet and the preparation for it."

The contrasted attitude of the two religions, he continues, is perhaps shown most completely in the treatment of meat. We read further:

"The Christian method has always attempted to drive the shambles into the dim recesses of obscurity and tried to forget their existence with the complacency of a Mr. Podsnap. The very word 'shambles' arouses a feeling of horror in the ordinary mind far different to the Jewish regulations for the preparation of meat. This is considered as sacred a task as tending the sick or preparing the dead for their last home. Some of the greatest rabbis have not been too proud to act as meat inspectors or *shomerim*. Before there were any such things as societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals, the knife used in the killing of cattle was required to be of the most perfect sharpness, so that the agony of the animal should be lessened to the minimum. Before there was any talk of communication of tuberculosis from animal to man, the Jewish system had elaborated the method of *bedikah*, by which lesions in the lungs were regarded as sufficient to render the carcass unfit for human food. It is scarcely to be wondered at, after recent investigations, that Jews have been much freer from tuberculosis than the rest of the world, and that, notwithstanding the stress under which they have lived, they have yet retained the vitality which engages the wonder of the insurance agents.

"There are other aspects on which the question of kosher food may be approached. The frank recognition is involved in its use that Jews have a special place in the world and must keep themselves separate in order to fulfil that special mission. But apart from these high principles of policy, the revelations of the stockyards are the vindication of Jewish practise in this regard from the most elementary standpoint of health and even decency."

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY FOR CHILDREN.

THAT children ought not to be brought up in a religious belief dictated either by their parents or by the church in which they have been born is the contention of Mr. Maltman Barrie, a member of the Established Church of Scotland. He maintains, in *The Nineteenth Century and After* (London), that every one is by nature a seeker after religious truth, and that he can, if he will, find it for himself. At present children are subject to the tyranny first of their parents, who bring their family up in the faith which they themselves more or less sincerely profess. Subsequently, the church in which they have been nurtured imposes its standards upon them. Meanwhile the child, either in youth or maturity, was quite able to take care of his own religious life and arrive, by his own investigations, at those vital truths which concerned him as a responsible moral being. Of such parental tyranny and unjustifiable usurpation of authority the writer speaks in the strongest terms. He denounces any parent's claim to prescribe the creed of a son and daughter and says:

"I deny that right and I contest that claim. I assert that the parent has no rights in his child, but only duties. Indeed, this fact is already embodied in our laws. A man must, if he can, feed and clothe his child, but he must not injure it physically. If it acts wrongly, he must be careful how, if at all, he punishes it. He must keep the fear of the magistrate before his eyes, for if the punishment exceeds the deserts by a hair's breadth, the prison may be his portion. Again, altho he must feed and clothe it, he must not appropriate its labor. He must send it to school during the whole of its childhood, the penalty for his refusing to do so being, again, the prison. Thus the body and the mind of the child are both protected from the parent by the law, but, as if it were of no value, its immortal soul is left for the parent to do what he likes with!"

This state of things, he continues, prevents all search after religious truth on the part of children, which it is possible they never really find, their minds having been carefully closed against it. Thus:

"This power of the parent to determine the creed of his child creates the greatest of all obstacles in the path of the searcher after religious truth. If the parent is a Roman Catholic he makes his child a Roman Catholic; if he is a Protestant he makes him a Protestant; and so on through all the sects, down to the very smallest. And when these children grow up to be men and women, they do as their parents did, for they have been taught one religion and they know no other. How can they be expected to find out the truth? Their minds have been carefully closed against it. They have been taught to believe that their own particular creed is the only true one, that of its truth there is no possible doubt, and that all other creeds are mere heresies. Their sect may, all told, comprise less than one-millionth part of the human race, less than one in a thousand of their countrymen, but that does not disturb their self-complacency or shake their confidence in their own wisdom."

He thinks that absolute freedom in religious matters should be left to young and old, and that this would result in a more earnest search after truth, without the paralyzing restrictions of early religious teachings. This position he states as follows:

"The instinct of worship is inherent in man. In every corner of the earth where there is human life there are idols.

'East is East and West is West,
And never the twain shall meet,'

but in one respect, at least, they are alike: they both worship; the chief difference being that the idols of the East are visible and more numerous than the idols of the West, and that the worship is more sincere. Man is by nature a worshiper, and, if freed from the fears and prejudices which are instilled into him by early religious teaching, and which now paralyze his intellect, there is no danger of his ever ceasing to search after his Creator."

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FOREIGN COMMENT.

THE PEASANTS' FIGHT FOR THE LAND IN RUSSIA.

IT is impossible to coordinate the varied and fragmentary newspaper reports which come from St. Petersburg with regard to proceedings in the Douma, without tracing the progress of revolution by a reference to parallel events in France at the end of the eighteenth century. As far as journals and despatches tell us, the Mirabeaus of the Russian revolution, as represented by such calm and constructive minds as Nabakoff, are giving way to fiery and iconoclastic leaders like Aladyin and Zhylkin, to the Dantons and Marats of the hour, who, we are told, will soon take the leading rôle in the struggle between the Czar and the people's representative assembly. As the French revolutionists raised their war-cry, the somewhat vague and visionary "Liberty, Fraternity, Equality," so the Extreme Left of the Douma and the peasant party are shouting for "Land and Liberty." Indeed, the question of land, the agrarian question, is the most vital point on which the autocracy and the Douma are now divided. Says the *Hamburger Nachrichten*:

"The peasant delegates have nothing nearer their hearts than the long-desired distribution of landed property, unless perchance we may except that of the amnesty question. 'Land and Liberty,' this is their demand, and whether they are from an election district far off or near, they are resolved not to return empty-handed."

THE PEASANT MEMBERS OF THE DOUMA.

According to *Vorwaerts* (Berlin), the delegates are constantly receiving letters from their constituents in which these latter refuse to allow their sons to enlist for military training until the land question be settled as they wish. The London *Times* announces editorially:

"The Douma as a whole is settling down more and more steadily in the conviction that the agrarian question takes precedence of all others. It has already been discussed at great length and no doubt with considerable tediousness and iteration. Probably there is nothing more that can be usefully said about it until some definite scheme can be formulated."

The new party organ of the Labor group in the Douma, the *Isvestiya Krestianskich Deputator* (St. Petersburg), speaks of this group as being one with the peasant representative party. It proclaims as its motto "All for the people and by the people," and in an article entitled "What Do the Peasants Expect from the Douma?" it remarks, "The peasants expect the land to be surrendered to them." According to the *St. Petersburger Zeitung* this paper is of wide influence already, and is likely to accomplish its object as an organ of agrarianism. Even Count Heyden, the leader of the Right, says the *Figaro* (Paris), has declared that he has no objection to the granting of the peasants' demands and a solution of the agrarian problem by confiscation of public, private, and ecclesiastical landed property.

Some French papers do not think that the distribution of land among the peasants would be practicable, and, even if it were, they believe it would be of no advantage to them. The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) considers that there is no parallel between the sale of lands in France by revolutionary ordinance in 1789, and the present proposal of the Douma in Russia. According to this Conservative paper:

"It is useless to cite as a case in point the sale of national landed property under the French Revolution. The latter sale of public lands, ecclesiastical lands, and the property of *émigrés* dealt with but a minor portion of the French territory. In most cases the land fell into the hands of rich peasants, of the upper and lower middle class, *i.e.*, of people provided with capital, intelligent, and bent on progress. Very little of the public land was cut up into small lots and turned into market-gardens of the lowest and most beggarly type. By desiring to place all or almost all the soil under the exclusive proprietorship of the peasant, Russia would be doing the most anti-modern and uneconomic thing in the world."

The Radical *Intransigeant* (Paris) roundly declares that the Russian peasant is unfit to possess land, and adds:

"It is folly to favor this confiscation of lands in Russia, and it is odious on more than one account. Do you think that it would be without danger to the peasants? Certainly not! Illiterate, ignorant of modern agriculture, they would ruin themselves in two years. Yes! at the end of two years they would be the prey of Jews who already are waiting to sell them—on credit, mind you, for the peasant has no money—the agricultural implements and machines which would be indispensable to them."

This view of the question is also taken by Dr. Angelo S. Rappoport, writing in *The Fortnightly Review* (London), who expresses his ideas as follows:

"In the opinion of the best authorities the expropriation of the landowners will furthermore involve Russia in great difficulties. Russia's chief source of revenue is her export. It will necessarily be reduced as soon as the muzhiks become sole owners of the land. The peasants are as yet too ignorant and lack the necessary agrarian knowledge to obtain results similar to those of the more educated landowners, employing the latest and best inventions in agriculture. The more enlightened members of the Douma are aware of the fact and will—for the country's sake—be inclined to postpone the distribution of the land."

About 180,000,000 acres, according to *The Economist* (London), are required to satisfy the demands of the peasants. This the Government refuses to give, and a revolutionary deadlock is at

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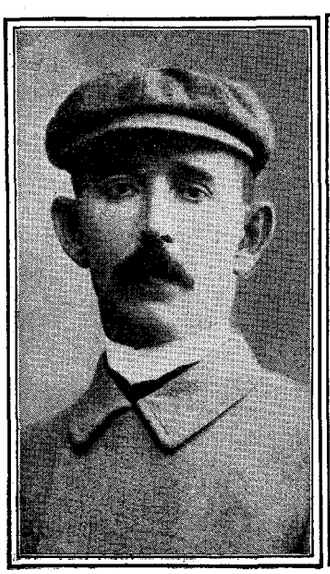
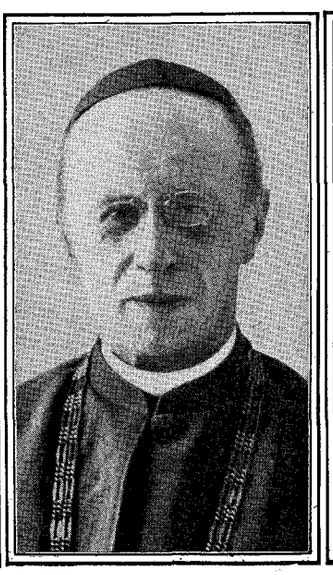


DELEGATE ALADYIN,
A peasant member who declared on the floor of the Douma that if the doors of the political prisons are not thrown open, they will be forced open.



BISHOP BARON ROOP,
A clerical delegate who is said to be, in feature and in mental astuteness, the counterpart of Pope Leo XIII.

DELEGATE STAKHOVICH,
Who takes a hopeful view of the political future, and says, "Soup is rarely eaten as hot as it is cooked."

PROFESSOR OSTROGORSKY,
The parliamentary educator of his countrymen, a delegate to the Douma, who has written works on the representative bodies of the world.

SOME LEADERS OF THE DOUMA.

hand. The Ministers are offering a paltry compromise, 10,000,000 acres in response to a demand for eighteen times as much. Unless some settlement be soon reached, says the paper cited, "the explosion may come at any moment, and when it comes it may sweep away both the Douma and the Czar."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S TELEGRAMS.

THE voice of Owen Glendower could "call spirits from the vasty deep." The telegrams of the Emperor William, according to the German papers, make thrones totter and ministers tremble. They threaten the dissolution of alliances, or, as the London *Standard* reminds us, can call up from the European valley of bones a figure like the Triple Alliance to stand up again upon its feet. The German Kaiser is strenuous, impetuous, and impulsive, and "can never resist the temptation to telegraph," declares *The Westminster Gazette* (London), in communicating his wishes "swift as meditation or the thoughts of love." A writer in the *Nuova Antologia* (Rome) who signs himself "XXX," in discussing the Kaiser's recent visit to the Emperor Francis Joseph, speaks of the effect produced by Emperor William's telegram to Count Goluchowski after the Morocco Conference. In this message the German sovereign thanked Austria as his "brilliant second on the dueling-ground," on which the Austrian minister observed, "the Emperor William intended to pay me a compliment, but instead of that he threw a paving-stone at my head."

According to "XXX," the Emperor William was not welcomed in Austria, as far as his recent visit was intended to have a political significance. This writer says:

"It would have been impossible for Francis Joseph and his Government to do more than they did to strip of all pronounced political significance the series of incidents which, beginning with the telegram to Count Goluchowski, has reached its climax in the visit to Vienna."

The forceful personality of William was, however, as effective as his telegram. It was found impossible to escape the conclusion that the visit had a distinctly political meaning. The meeting of the two emperors resulted in a joint telegram to the King of Italy assuring him of the "unchangeable friendship" of the signatories "William" and "Francis Joseph." To this King Victor Emmanuel returned what the press consider a cautious but acquiescent reply. Nevertheless, according to the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna), this incident shows that "the phantom of German isolation fades into nothingness." "Faith in the solidity of the Triple Alliance is necessarily revived," it concludes. Talking of this "exchange of telegrams," the *Politische Correspondenz* (Berlin) says that altho the Emperor's visit was not a political one, "a political effect has come of itself, and the result is that the world now sees clearly the present and future *status* of the Triple Alliance." The *Norddeutscher Zeitung* (Berlin), a semi-official organ, accords with this opinion and proclaims, "now, as before, it is palpably demonstrated that the Powers stand together." But the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), a Liberal organ, is irritated because Victor Emmanuel did not respond with more cordiality, and thinks the Emperor William showed a magnanimity in his telegrams in which he practically cast his pearls before swine. These acrid words run as follows:

"Many Germans will henceforth experience a very natural desire to see what the acts and dealings of Italy toward Germany are to be in the future before placing much reliance on the strength and stability of the Triple Alliance. In no possible turn of events, as far as we can foresee, would the Alliance prove effective enough to admit at the present moment of our counting upon Italy's military support."

The London *Times* declares editorially that it never thought the Triple Alliance would lose its influence as a factor in European politics, and believes that its force and influence are rather enhanced than diminished by the establishment of other *ententes*. The Triple Alliance can never have "a purely fictitious value," and in the words of *The Times*:

"This imperial telegram shows that at a moment when Germany has become keenly aware that she is in danger of isolation her ruler turns to the allies to whom he is bound by treaty and by the far weightier political interests which such a treaty guarantees."

But the Paris *Temps* is not so sanguine. It remarks:

"The ardent haste with which the German press proclaim that the Emperor's visit to Vienna will renew the vitality of the Triple Alliance is idle and short-sighted. If the Alliance needs doctoring in this way, we must conclude that it is sickly. The uneasiness of Germany about its well-being is at least significant."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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TWO EUROPEAN PORTRAITS OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

IT would almost seem that those who write French and those who write German can not possibly take the same view of any single question. They always see different sides of the shield. Their ideas are as irreconcilable as the two columns of smoke that rose from the funeral pyres of the hatred-severed brothers. A writer in a Parisian daily and a writer in a Berlin review have each been giving their impressions of our President, and very opposite impressions they are.

Paul Adam, a distinguished novelist, essayist, and dramatist, as well as one of the most brilliant, stimulating, and authoritative writers of the Paris press, ever preaches to his compatriots the gospel of the strenuous life. For years he has been exhorting young Frenchmen to imitate the aggressiveness of young Americans. His general attitude America-ward is friendly and even admiring. Sent to the St. Louis Exposition by the French Government as a special commissioner to study "The Esthetic Evolution of the Present," he accorded Americans a generous share of artistic achievement and artistic taste in his official report. His latest volume, "Vues d'Amérique" or "La Nouvelle Jouvence" (a collection of letters contributed by him to the Paris *Temps*), tho it criticizes us severely in some minor respects, is on the whole a glorification of American energy. Energy, indeed, is the supreme quality which he discovers in the character and mind of President Roosevelt, of whom Mr. Adam, with all the playful persiflage, wit, and vivacity of a French *feuilletonist*, says:

PAUL ADAM,
Who remarks that in Europe Mr. Roosevelt "would not become Caesar so easily."

"Like the politicians of America and, indeed, of Europe, Mr. Roosevelt is not unaware of the value of bluff. Hunter and horseman, colonel of volunteers during the Cuban expedition, a naïve author with commonplace ideas, he is the talkative, athletic, and childish type of the Yankee. . . . When we praise unstintedly the intelligence of President Roosevelt, we transgress all bounds. I have often heard him compared to Mr. Paul Doumer. This is over-much honor for the occupant of the White House. Mr. Doumer is vastly more learned, vastly better equipped with large ideas, vastly more subtle than Mr. Roosevelt. Our Chaumiés, our Pierre Baudins, our Poincarrés, our Léon Bourgeois, our Clemenceaus, our Millerauds, our Ribots, our Ayuards, our Vivianis, our Jaurés, our Deschanels are, after all, intellects of another caliber. As Mr. Ugo Ojetti very judiciously points out in his perfect brochure, 'L'America et l'Avenir,' if Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, instead of directing the destinies of a country half unsettled, astonishingly rich and productive, abounding in sturdy adventurers, were obliged to cope with the difficulties presented by the direction of our European countries, much less opulent, peopled by old and pottering races, surrounded by formidable enemies ready to cross their frontiers, his fine assurance would be less effective. He would multiply in vain the gestures of an emperor there; he would not become Caesar so easily.

Mr. Adam even denies that Mr. Roosevelt is of the highest American type, and sets forth as such several millionaires to whose mandate he declares the President of the United States is compelled to yield.

It is possible that this French journalist did not enjoy the advantages of personal intercourse with Mr. Roosevelt such as fell to the lot of Count Vay von Vaya, who was present at the last inauguration and was a guest at the White House. The Count, to judge from his article in the *Deutsche Rundschau* (Berlin), is, like Mr. Adam, an admirer of American energy. He criticizes nothing in this country excepting the cavalry horses which he saw at Washington when Mr. Roosevelt took the oath. He makes it out that the American is a survival of the fittest, and adds:

"Those who found colonies give proof of a certain personal, moral, and intellectual force; for in order to succeed the first settler must not only develop physical strength amid the labors of the pioneer life, but he must acquire in a higher degree both courage and persistency. He must be a fighter if he would overcome the difficulties and obstacles of every kind which meet a man in the first stages of this new career. Mental activity and a clear head, such as are eminently characteristic of the Americans of to-day, are required or acquired in planning a new order of social life and successfully instituting it."

Of his entertainment by and personal impressions of Mr. Roosevelt the Count writes:

"Distinguished as the President of the United States is as a statesman, he is, moreover, a perfect host. He receives a guest with the most hearty welcome, shows the most delightful manners, and possesses in a high degree the gift of conversation. He talks with wonderful readiness, and treats offhandedly not only general subjects, but those also which he has most at heart. When he states his favorite ideas with regard to the higher development of his country, and reveals his constant effort to raise the moral standard of the nation, he grows warm in his earnestness, and his language is lit up by picturesque imagery. But the real secret of his power lies in the sincerity of his heart and the integrity with which he performs the duties of his office. He is a great enthusiast, and by this enthusiasm he convinces and carries away his listeners."

The Count was particularly struck by the President's advocacy of morals as a necessary factor in national education, and he concludes:

"He has publicly declared that national development does not depend merely on industrial activity, but above all things requires the moral education of the people; that power and greatness find their best foundation in a well-ordered family life. President Roosevelt's speeches are popular, not only among his own people, but throughout the world, and this popularity they owe less to their rhetorical quality than to their real worth. It is quite certain that the finest speeches are those which make men wiser, better, and nobler, just as it is a higher thing to be a good man than a famous man."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHO WILL BELL THE CAT OF WAR IN EUROPE?

EUROPEAN newspapers have recently recorded with some degree of excitement the discussion in the British Parliament of the question of disarmament. According to the London dailies a strong resolution was passed recently in the House of Commons urging the expediency of a reduction in naval and military forces. This was done apropos of a speech in which Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman is reported in *The Standard* (London) to have declared that since "the policy of huge armaments feeds the belief that force is the best, if not the only, solution of international differences, it becomes one of the highest tasks of the statesman to adjust armaments to new and happier conditions." The question was subsequently taken up in the House of Lords and discussed at some length, and the general result of the debate was the conclusion that England would not take the lead in disarmament, which, desirable as it was, could only at present be regarded as an unattainable ideal.

While some French papers commenting on these incidents think that the laboring mountain has only brought forth a mouse, and

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that a blow has thus been dealt to the utopian pacificists of France, others declare that England relies upon her strong foreign coalitions in making such a proposal. The Germans applaud the idea of disarmament, but think that England has sinister motives in suggesting its expediency. All nations, in fact, desire to spend less on munitions of war, but with some other than themselves to set the example.

The *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) expresses approval of the peace movement in the British Parliament, but the *Berliner Zeitung* thinks that England is playing the part of hypocritical Reynard, and remarks as follows:

"England apparently merits high commendation from the whole civilized world in making the first movement toward the reduction of armaments. We must, however, look the situation in the face. England knows quite well that Germany would take part in the second Hague Conference only on condition that the question of disarmament were excluded from debate. If disarmament is to be discussed at The Hague, Germany refuses to send a delegate, and other Powers will be compelled to do likewise. The English proposition would therefore prevent the Conference from being held, and this is clearly the object of England's hypocritical demand for disarmament. The fact that England is posing as a peace angel while Germany is to be stigmatized as an evil-minded instigator of naval and military expansion merely adds to the piquancy of the joke from an English standpoint."

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* sarcastically remarks that considerable naïveté was exhibited by the movers for disarmament, in that they acted just at the moment when England felt strongest from her coalition with France and Japan. Henri Rochefort echoes this in his *Intransigeant* (Paris). He exclaims:

"England has all she wishes to get. Thanks to the agreement signed by Delcassé in 1904 she has Egypt. Thanks to the Japanese she is delivered from all anxiety with regard to the development of Russia's strength. Thanks to the realization of Lord Hamilton's naval program she has a crushing superiority over all the Powers of the world. One can easily understand then why, like Rome under Augustus, she desires disarmament."

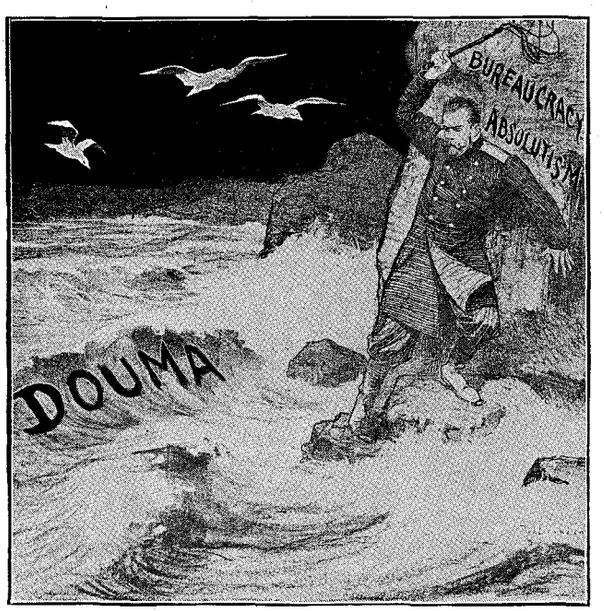
Finally, the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), while admitting that all the Powers want the cat belled, adds that no one is willing or ready to undertake the task. To quote:

"The proceedings in the British House of Commons have not changed the situation. There is no country, there is no government but wishes it could spend less on war materials, but when it comes to the realization of this laudable desire it is found that every one is waiting for his neighbor to begin. In theory every one is in accord, but when it comes to practise, unsurmountable obstacles present themselves."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HOW THE FRENCH ARMY HANDLES A STRIKE.

THE policy of Mr. Clemenceau, Minister of the Interior, in assuring the strikers of Northern France that the military should neither saber nor fire upon them, even in case of riot, was intended to carry out his own Socialistic ideas, we are told. He wished to preserve to the laboring man the right to strike, at the same time that he preserved the property and lives of the employers by a line of blockading cavalry and infantry, who, like the line on a foot-ball field, should prevent the onrush of the rioters. This was quite a new move on Mr. Clemenceau's part, says Jean Martel in *Armée et Marine*, the military and naval gazette of France. According to the law of 1791, the military on police duty are allowed to fire upon those who attack them. Even General André, in his circular of 1903, made the same admission, altho when Minister of War he was always considered to favor the strikers, says this writer. The great power of endurance shown by the soldiers and officers during the strikes at Lens, Liévin, and Trith was vastly to the credit of the infantry and cavalry concerned, says Mr. Martel. Seven officers were wounded and one was killed, and the only reprisals made resulted in the arrest of a handful of rioters. To quote:

"In the excitement of the battle-field courage is sustained by an ardent desire for victory, by the instinct of self-preservation which teaches the weakest that he can only save his life by fighting. But at Lens, Liévin, and Trith whole days at a time have our soldiers maintained order as mere passive bulwarks and barriers, heroic but passive. Under a shower of bricks and stones, amid thunders of abuse, these armed men, who by a single volley could have dispersed the crowd which was thirsting for blood, remained immovable. Even the officers, standing in the front rank, conspicuous targets, most easily and frequently attacked, used their authority merely with the object of restraining the ardor of



THE CZAR AND THE DOUMA.

THE CZAR—"The great Xerxes calmed the stormy waters by scourging them. I wonder why I can't do it." —*Amsterdammer.*

WITTE'S DEPARTURE FROM ST. PETERSBURG.

NICHOLAS—"So long, Witte! I shall probably rejoin you some day at Brussels. —*Amsterdammer.*

WATCHING THE APPROACH OF FATE.

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their men. . . . These men, with stoical calmness, refused as Frenchmen to attack other Frenchmen; they felt that their troops would eventually establish order without recourse to their weapons, and with lofty self-abnegation they kept their place in the rank, until at least they were disabled and thus showed the highest qualities of leaders—coolness and good judgment in the presence of danger."

THE ELECTORS AND THE ELECTED.
ANTI-MILITARISTIC DEPUTY—"Can I come out yet?"
—*Gaulois* (Paris).

This heroism was a rebuke to the anti-militarists, who look upon soldiers as so many hangmen and executioners, says Mr. Martel, and a rebuke to the crazy factionists who doubt the army's loyalty to the Republic and its devotion to the democracy. The reason why the self-restraint of the soldiers at the strikes was so universal was that some of them had been miners themselves, and all of them belonged to the French Black Country. To quote:

"Our system of recruiting is regional, *i.e.*, our soldiers belong to the region wherein are the headquarters of their regiment. In our regiments of the First and Second army corps a large majority of men are workingmen or miners, who originally came from the North and the Pas-de-Calais. . . . This explains the patient forbearance of the officers under blows and verbal abuse. They know better than any one else the qualities of the French workingman, his honesty, his courage, his diligence in toil. When they hear his shouts and are struck by his missiles they think it would be a lamentable thing to kill respectable people for the purpose of punishing a few loafers. As a matter of fact, it was merely necessary to make some twenty arrests in order to put a stop to the brick-throwing. Why was not this done sooner? It needed the death of Latour and the wounding of his valiant comrades to compel the authorities to put in jail the wretches who hinder the liberty of labor and turn Frenchmen against Frenchmen."

This writer, speaking from a military standpoint, blames those who stir up strikes and thus render the mobilization of the troops necessary, and by leaving the frontiers unguarded expose France to the sudden surprise of a foreign invasion. He advocates the establishment of a mounted police whose mobilization could take place without any such peril, and says:

"All the military academies of Europe teach that the best means of gaining a victory is to surprise an adversary by a sudden invasion of his territory without declaration of war. The Germans do not dissemble their intention of acting thus if occasion offer; the French regret that their form of government prevents them from acting so. Should this contingency occur, we should find ourselves on the defensive, at any rate at the beginning of such a campaign, in a war whose first battles must necessarily be fought on our own soil. Germany will not attack us, when we are prepared and on an equal footing with her; she would then be sure of defeat, as was shown at Algeciras. She will attack us when we are in such a condition as was caused by the recent strikes. So long as loafers and malcontents have a little money to distribute, they can at their will cause this industrial war, which without considering its political aspect we must denounce as a national peril, only to be partially obviated by the creation of a mobilizable corps of gendarmerie."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

THE sides and top of the coach in which the King and Queen of Spain were sitting at the time of the explosion were, the London *Express's* Madrid correspondent states, lined with steel plates, making it to a large extent bomb-proof. This fact has been carefully kept secret, and as soon as the King and Queen had left the coach the troops surrounded it and refused to allow any one to examine it.

DISARMAMENT among the nations, declares *Truth* (London), can not be begun except by England's reduction in her tremendous naval budget. The writer says: "Germany makes no pretense to maintain such a superiority over her neighbors on land. Any nation which regulated its military establishment by such a standard as we have set up for our navy would be regarded by all its neighbors as a common danger."

THE work of the German Imperial Diet, just closed, has been eminently satisfactory, says *The Continental Correspondence* (Berlin). The new naval program has been accepted, and the finances of the Empire put upon a sound basis by an increase of $50,000,000 from the new taxes. Moreover, "the members of the Parliament have also every reason to be well satisfied, for at the end of the session they have for the first time received payment for their services and may now enjoy a pleasant holiday with all expenses paid."

THE Liberal element in the British House of Lords is growing in power and influence, says the *Labor Leader* (London). Many of the Liberal lords are tobacco and coal kings, others are capable business men who confine their responsibilities to one or two great businesses, as Lord Rendel, with Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., and Lord Burghclere with the P. and O. Company. Among those with more extended interests are Lord Welby, the English representative of the American bondholders, on five boards; Lord Stanmore on five, and Lord Farrer on nine, including five English railways, three American railways, and a copper company. Lord Farrer is associated with the Fowler-Perks group at Hamilton House. Lord Ribblesdale has eleven directorates, and Lord Chesterfield twenty.

The Pall Mall Gazette (London) suffers a good deal of irritation from the frequent death and as frequent resurrection in the newspapers of Pope Gapon. It speaks as follows: "Father Gapon is becoming a public nuisance. Is he dead, or is he alive? Was he really found hanging in a deserted villa in the outskirts of St. Petersburg? Or was the corpse merely his 'double'? Or was there ever any corpse at all? And, if the ubiquitous Gapon is yet alive, where is he? He is variously described as living in Finland and in Finsbury, as having retired to a monastery, and as being seen trying his luck at 'Monte.' Furthermore—what is he? Is he a police spy or not? Was 'Vladimir's Day' a put-up job, and has the hero of that occasion been pulling the public leg all the time? Really, we wish somebody would settle these questions for us, for this perpetual popping up in unexpected places and characters gets on one's nerves."

BEBEL'S THREAT OF A GENERAL STRIKE.
"Don't let go, August! It will crush the workingmen first."
—*Ulk* (Berlin).

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NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

"MY FRIEND THE PRESIDENT."

RECOLLECTIONS OF THIRTEEN PRESIDENTS. By John S. Wise. Illustrated. Cloth, 284 pp. Price, $2.50 net. Doubleday, Page & Co.

CAPT. JOHN S. WISE, a Virginian by birth but a New Yorker by adoption, is still on the sunny side of sixty, but can claim the distinction of personal acquaintance with twelve Presidents of the United States and the one President of the short-lived Confederate States. From Tyler to Roosevelt the only Presidents of the United States whom he never met were Polk, Taylor, Fillmore, and Lincoln, while with many of those he did meet he was on such an intimate footing that he has been able, in his aptly entitled "Recollections of Thirteen Presidents," to draw some wonderfully fresh and striking pen portraits. It is interesting to observe that without exception the Presidents he has known have impressed him as being men of far more than average ability. "Every one of them," he assures his readers, "has possessed individuality, strength of character, commanding personality, and dominating force which stamped him as far and away above mediocrity."

JOHN S. WISE.

This does not mean that Captain Wise's pictures are fulsomely flattering; on the contrary, while he is as a rule charitable, he exhibits keen observational powers and occasionally is almost caustically critical, sometimes quite unexpectedly, as, for instance, in the chapter on President McKinley. And, no matter how much the reader may be inclined to differ from his judgments on individuals, there can be no doubt that his pages as a whole afford a good idea of the personal characteristics of the men who have been at the head of the nation since the early forties. Further, as the New York *Telegram* puts it, Captain Wise has "the firm, telling grasp of a man who sees events in their proper relation to the plan of life." This, it might be added in passing, seems to be the opinion of most of the critics. The New York *Times Saturday Review* pronounces his book "both interesting and entertaining," and believes that its writer "is very well able to see around a political corner." "Very pleasant reading," is the verdict of the New York *Sun*, which points out that "we get a great deal of Mr. Wise himself . . . and generally it is well worth while." Similarly, the Philadelphia *Inquirer* praises the captain's "easy, graceful style, charming humor, and especially that air of complete candor, untainted by sectionalism."

It must be said that not all of the sketches are of equal value. The studies of the Presidents whom Captain Wise knew in his childhood and boyhood add little to our knowledge of them, with the possible exception of Tyler, who is represented here as a shamefully treated and wofully misjudged Chief Executive, a view shared generally by fair-minded men to-day. Nor are the papers on Johnson and Davis particularly illuminating, altho the latter is conspicuously meritorious as a plea in behalf of a kinder public opinion toward the memory of the departed chieftain. Probably the best studies in the collection are those of Grant, Hayes, Arthur, Cleveland, and Roosevelt. Certainly they are the freshest and most readable. The taciturnity so many found in Grant was not revealed to Captain Wise, who believes that "the greatest mistake the Southern people ever made was in not realizing that if they had permitted him he would have been the best friend they had after the war." Grant, he further recalls,

"always seemed to feel the liveliest interest in our old soldiers. I remember telling him on one occasion that somehow, since General Lee's death, the orphaned Confederates seemed to feel that the duty of being kind to them and looking after their interests had devolved on him. His eye brightened with gratification, and he said something to the effect that the feeling, curious as it might seem, was more or less reciprocal, and that they held a place in his regard second only to that he felt for his own men. 'Curious sort of feeling, isn't it?' said he, musingly."

Of Cleveland, with whom he has long enjoyed a warm friendship, Captain Wise writes with hearty enthusiasm. Particularly interesting and characteristic is his account of a long-drawn-out fight over the postmastership of a little town in Virginia. The incumbent, at the time of Mr. Cleveland's second election, was a deaf-mute, utterly dependent on the office for a livelihood, but a Republican. Notice being served that he must go, he appealed to Captain Wise for aid, and the latter successfully interceded for him with the President. Time and again the Democratic Congressman for the district renewed the attack, until President Cleveland lost all patience.

"Harry Tucker says (quotes Captain Wise from an acquaintance's narrative of the sequel) that some months ago Billy Jones called upon him and the other Virginia members to go up with him to the White House in a body to see the President about a post-office concerning which he considered himself badly treated. So on a certain morning they assembled and demonstrated in force. Old Grover seemed to be in a very good humor. 'Well, gentlemen, what can I do for you?' said he, smiling. 'Mr. President,' began Jones, 'we have come to see you about a matter in which I think I have been badly treated. It is concerning the post-office at Walkerton.' As he uttered the word Walkerton the President's whole manner changed. He looked at Jones and said, sharply: 'What's the name of the postmaster?' 'Turner,' was the reply. 'Is he deaf and dumb?' inquired the President. 'Yes.' 'And you want to turn him out?' Said he, 'Yes.' 'Well, that ends it! I won't do it. There are 2,000 post-offices in Virginia. You may have 1,999 of them. This one is mine. D——n Walkerton. That man is deaf and dumb. And he breaks John Wise's dogs. Turning him out would be as mean as striking a woman. I will not do it. Good-day, gentlemen.' And he turned on his heel and walked away, leaving them utterly dumfounded."

Here is a part, but only a small part, of what Captain Wise has to say concerning President Roosevelt:

"He may not be always right. I do not think he is always right. But he always believes he is right, and he has the courage of his convictions. When he is with you, he is with you generously, and confidingly, and whole-souled. When he is against you, he will not lie to you, or deceive you, or postpone you, but will tell you so, and tell you why, and argue against you, and sit down on you, and, if need be, fight you to a finish. In a word, he is a clean, a bold, outspoken man, every inch of him a man, whether he is your friend or foe. And with all his positiveness and aggressiveness he combines, in his dealings with a certain class of politicians who could make great trouble for him if he did not conciliate them, about as *smooth and cunning political acumen as any man I ever saw.*"

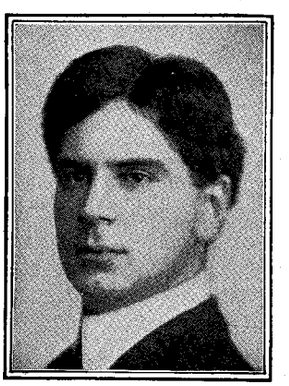
These excerpts will serve to show the eminently readable and informing quality of Captain Wise's reminiscences and comment, which may heartily be commended to all who would make closer acquaintance with the men of the White House, meeting them as man to man rather than in their official capacity.

REDEMPTION BY CRIME.

THE WIRE-TAPPERS. By Arthur Stringer. Illustrated. Cloth, 324 pp. Price, $1.50. Little, Brown & Co.

ARTHUR STRINGER'S first book, published, if we remember correctly, some fifteen years ago, was a privately printed volume of poems, delicate in thought and expression and holding the promise that Canada was to have another poet of the quality of a Lampman or a Carman. Since then, altho continuing to cultivate the muse, Mr. Stringer has made himself better known as a writer of prose fiction in which, it must be said, he has hitherto won applause for his cleverness rather than his strength. Still, a discerning eye could always perceive reason to expect that strength would yet be revealed; and in "The Wire-Tappers" is to be found justification for this belief. This novel of the underworld of contemporary New York is unlike anything Mr. Stringer has formerly written, and is a vast advance on his earlier efforts in the field of romance. There is in it none of the decadence that has at times marred his pages; he has rigorously held in check his weakness for epigram; and he has achieved a plot which, as the New York *Times Saturday Review* editorially suggests, "might have served Ibsen."

A telegraph operator, James Durkin, reduced by "hard luck" to the vulgar business of wire-tapping, enters the service of a gambler, one MacNutt, whose success is due to daring manipulation of the private telegraph lines of pool-rooms where wagers of any magnitude may be made. At the moment of engaging Durkin, MacNutt has begun a particularly venturesome campaign, and, as a "blind," has leased a residence in a fashionable section, the household consisting of the gambler himself, his partner, and a young English girl. This girl is the dominating figure of the novel. Of good family, poor, an orphan, she had vainly sought to earn an honest livelihood in New York, whither she had drifted after the death of her father, a ne'er-do-weel whose drunkenness and dishonesty had increased her sufferings. At first the prospect seemed bright, then the dark days came, and finally she too had, like Durkin, degenerated into a gambler's assistant. To her and to Durkin, MacNutt assigns the duty of "keeping up appearances." They drive together, dine together, attend the theater together. Acquaintance soon ripens into friendship, friendship grows to love. A new vista of hope dawns for both. But in the background is the lowering visage of MacNutt, the master, the slave-driver. In despair they seek to gain the money which will mean freedom, by resorting to wire-tapping on their own account. Discovery follows, discovery by both MacNutt and the police. Then flight and separation, Durkin escaping to a Southern city and the girl promising to rejoin him there.



ARTHUR STRINGER.

She foresees, however, that rejoining him means more adventurings into crime; and, resolutely repressing the dictates of love, she turns her face to England, where a home has been awaiting her in the cottage of an uncle, a country clergyman, whose kindly offer at the time of her father's death she had declined. Once

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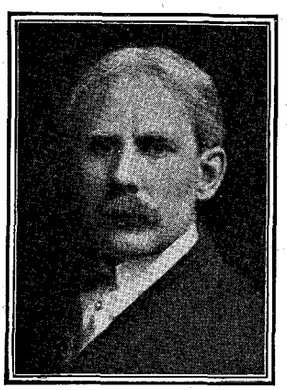
more she is doomed to disappointment. The uncle's son has lived beyond his means, the simple-minded clergyman has "borrowed" church funds to help the spendthrift out, and the family is overwhelmed with disaster. To Durkin she cables "I am coming," and she comes, to engage with him in a crusade of wire-tapping that shall have for end the securing of sufficient money to close the door of temptation. With each new crime her nature revolts more keenly; always she is imploring him to make the next enterprise the last. And one day "the last" comes with surprising suddenness, leaving them, however, free to start afresh, together, and honestly.

The possibilities of this plot and its dangers are obvious. If Mr. Stringer has not made all of it that he might, he certainly has escaped the pitfalls into which one less alert and skilful would fall. He has not made it ultra-psychological, altho from the first page to the last his efforts are directed to the delineation of Durkin and the girl who made a man of Durkin and in so doing saved herself. Nor has he allowed his situations, which follow upon one another's heels in rapid succession, to sink to melodrama. The book is at once action and life, virile and alluring. It grips, and remains a pleasant memory; is, in the words of the New York *Globe*, "really a fine specimen of the fiction of excitement done by a skilled hand."

THE SAD STORY OF THE WILDERNESS.

SILAS STRONG. By Irving Bacheller. Cloth, 340 pp. Price, $1.50. Harper & Brothers.

IN this novel Mr. Bacheller returns to the country of "Eben Holden," the deep, cool forests of the Adirondacks, and signalizes his return by writing the best story since that first book which won him such instant and widespread popularity. "Silas Strong" is emphatically and strenuously a novel with a purpose, the purpose being to arouse a healthy public sentiment in favor of the preservation of that great natural playground stretching across a large part of the Empire State. The work aims, in Mr. Bacheller's own words, "to tell the sad story of the wilderness itself—to show from the woodsman's viewpoint the play of great forces which have been tearing down his home and turning it into the flesh and bone of cities."



IRVING BACHELLER.

The leading spirit of the tale is, of course, one of the woodsmen themselves. "Silas Strong" is a typical, primitive "guide and contriver," unlearned in book knowledge, but learned in the lore of the wilds, and no novice in reading the hearts of his fellow men. Powerful in body, he is no less large in soul, kindly and generous, indeed, to a fault. Long communion with the whispering trees has accentuated his taciturnity until he is literally a "one-word" man, employing strange and uncouth phrases to express his thoughts and emotions. By all save those who know him intimately he is deemed eccentric, but even strangers find in his eccentricity a keen humor and an unfailing perception of the right and wrong of things. With him there live an equally eccentric spinster sister, and, as the theme develops, two charming children—a nephew and a niece of the old man—and an idealist determined to win a seat in the State Legislature and to give battle there to the interests that would convert the forests into cash. For neighbors "Uncle Sile" has a recluse with a beautiful daughter, a child of the Adirondacks in very fact, whose acquaintance with the outside world is limited to glimpses occasionally obtained from mountain-peaks. Into the paradise of these simple folk enter two "timber pirates," intent on having their "rights," regardless of the sufferings of those whom the death of the forest deprives of home and livelihood. Then ensues a mighty struggle, with "Silas Strong" going down at last to inevitable defeat, but fighting manfully to the end.

While pathos and tragedy predominate, there are many gladsome touches—the flashes of "Uncle Sile's" wit, the tenderness of his humor, the dreams of the children, the songs that lull them to sleep, the fairy-tales that make the Adirondacks to them a veritable land of enchantment, and, finally, the love-stories, the love-story of the idealist and the recluse's daughter, and "Uncle Sile's" own love-story. Altogether, it is a book that deserves to be read, and, having been read, to be pondered. Thus say the critics generally, their views being admirably expressed in the Boston *Transcript's* statement that "even as a story the book is worth while, but its greatest value should be as a medium of dissemination for its fundamental message to the public." The New York *Times Saturday Review* enthusiastically avers, "'Silas Strong' has all the qualities that have served to make its author's other stories popular."

A CONTEMPORARY PORTRAIT OF LA SALLE.

JOUTEL'S JOURNAL OF LA SALLE'S LAST VOYAGE, 1684–1687. New Edition, with Historical and Biographical Introduction, Annotations and Index, by Henry Reed Stiles, A.M., M.D. To which is added a Bibliography of the Discovery of the Mississippi, by Appleton P. C. Griffin. Canvas and paper, 258 pp. Price, $5.00 net. Joseph McDonough.

ONE of the most valuable source-books of American history is Henri Joutel's "A Journal of the Last Voyage Performed by Monsr. de la Sale, to the Gulph of Mexico to Find Out the Mouth of the Mississippi River." But until recently students have had considerable difficulty in obtaining access to this work, which was originally published in French and immediately translated into English, being issued in London in 1714. A few years ago the Caxton Club, of Chicago, published a reprint, but even this is scarce; so that Mr. McDonough's reissue comes as a real boon. Joutel's narrative is not only the most authoritative account of that last voyage which ended so tragically for La Salle, but it is eminently readable. The writer was a townsman of the great pathfinder, sailed with him from France in 1684, accompanied him in his after-wanderings through the wilds, and, while not an eye-witness of his murder, was not far away when the fatal shot was fired by the desperate mutineer Duhaut. The story of the misfortunes of the pioneers and of the terrible days that followed the murder of their leader is told with a directness and simplicity that grip the attention with the interest of a work of fiction. Nor does Joutel, like Hennepin and other chroniclers of early American exploration, stand accused of having drawn upon his imagination to embellish his journal. On the contrary, historians seem to entertain no doubts of its trustworthiness. To Joutel, too, is given the credit of having made the best estimate of La Salle's characteristics that has yet been penned. It is found on page 135 of the journal:

"He had a Capacity and Talent to make his Enterprize successful; his Constancy and Courage and his extraordinary Knowledge in Arts and Sciences, which render'd him fit for any Thing, together with an indefatigable Body, which made him surmount all Difficulties, would have procur'd a glorious Issue to his Undertakings, had not all these excellent Qualities been counterbalanc'd by too haughty a Behaviour, which sometimes made him insupportable, and by a Rigidness towards those that were under his Command, which at last drew on him an implacable Hatred, and was the Occasion of his Death."

Dr. Henry R. Stiles, the editor of the present reprint—which, it may be noted, is the concluding volume in the series projected by the historian, the late Dr. John G. Shea—rounds out Joutel's narrative by historical and biographical introductions, the latter explaining who Joutel was, and the former giving an accurate and interesting account of La Salle's earlier explorations. The work also contains a bibliographical appendix covering the literature on the discovery of the Mississippi, and is handsomely printed and bound, being what the New York *Sun* calls it, "a typographical gem." As the New York *Tribune* says: "We may well be grateful for the enthusiasm and enterprise which have produced the present volume."

SHORT NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

DR. HUGH R. MILL'S "The Siege of the South Pole" (Stokes, $1.60 net) is a book that deserves a wide circulation. Its author is a scientist who possesses the rare faculty of imparting scientific knowledge in terms intelligible to the lay mind, and of preserving in his scientific exposition the element of human interest. Beginning with the vague speculations of the ancients regarding the southern hemisphere, he describes in chronological order the voyages of the bold explorers who have increased our knowledge of the antarctic and makes clear the acquisitions gained by each successive journey. The text is supplemented by an excellent bibliography, some fourscore illustrations, and a superb south-polar map by J. G. Bartholomew.

SOME CAPITAL BOOKS for the lover of the life outdoors have arrived this spring. One of the most striking is Charles F. Holder's "Life in the Open: Sport with Rod, Gun, Horse, and Hound in Southern California" (Putnam, $3.50 net). Mr. Holder is plainly one of those sportsmen who hunt and fish largely for the opportunity of increasing their acquaintance with nature, and his pages contain vivid descriptions of the environmental charms of the region in which he has taken his recreation for many years. But he by no means neglects the strenuous side of the sportsman's life, and hunter and fisherman alike will find much to their fancy in his accounts of the chase of mountain lion, wolf, bighorn, deer, fox, and lynx, and in his tales of triumphs over the gigantic denizens of the deep sea. For the fisherman, again, there is a deal that is interesting and useful in another book, "The Basses: Fresh Water and Marine" (Stokes), a symposium of expert opinion edited by Louis Rhead, and admirably designed to fulfil its main purpose of supplying readers with complete information "not only how, when, and where to fish for bass, but also to enable them to find 'poetic descriptions, entertaining accounts, and pleasing vicissitudes of angling,' so that they may catch a glimpse, if possible, of the glamour and light of nature-study, without which half the delight in fishing would be lost." As in the case of Mr. Holder's volume, the publishers have supplied this book with many excellent illustrations and have given it a sumptuous binding.

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THE UPLIFTING OF A GREAT INDUSTRY

HOW SCIENTIFIC METHODS OF GROWING, CURING, AND BLENDING TOBACCO LEAF HAVE REVOLUTIONIZED THE CIGAR BUSINESS

By RICHARD WARD SNOWDON

UNCLE SAM'S smoking outlay last year was nearly $300,000,000. It included over 7,689,337,207 cigars. We have led in tobacco-growing since the day when tobacco was used as currency in Virginia. To-day we raise just six times as much as our nearest competitor, Russia, and one-fourth the world's whole crop.

This is big business. Do you wonder that Congress has been liberal with appropriations to study and improve tobacco-growing? Experts work on it constantly. Especially on cigar tobaccos, because they are our largest import item. Every improvement in domestic cigar leaf keeps money at home and builds a big home industry bigger.

So there are Government lectures to growers of cigar tobacco, Government soil analyses, Government bulletins on fertilizers, seeds, insect pests—even a Government testing machine at Washington that automatically smokes hundreds of cigars daily to determine quality.

To improve our domestic cigars, everything pertaining to their manufacture, from seed and fertilizer to finished product, has been studied over and over again and again by experts. Results have been obtained in better crops, in finer workmanship. But until a few years ago a curious gap arose between crop and factory to depreciate the finished product.

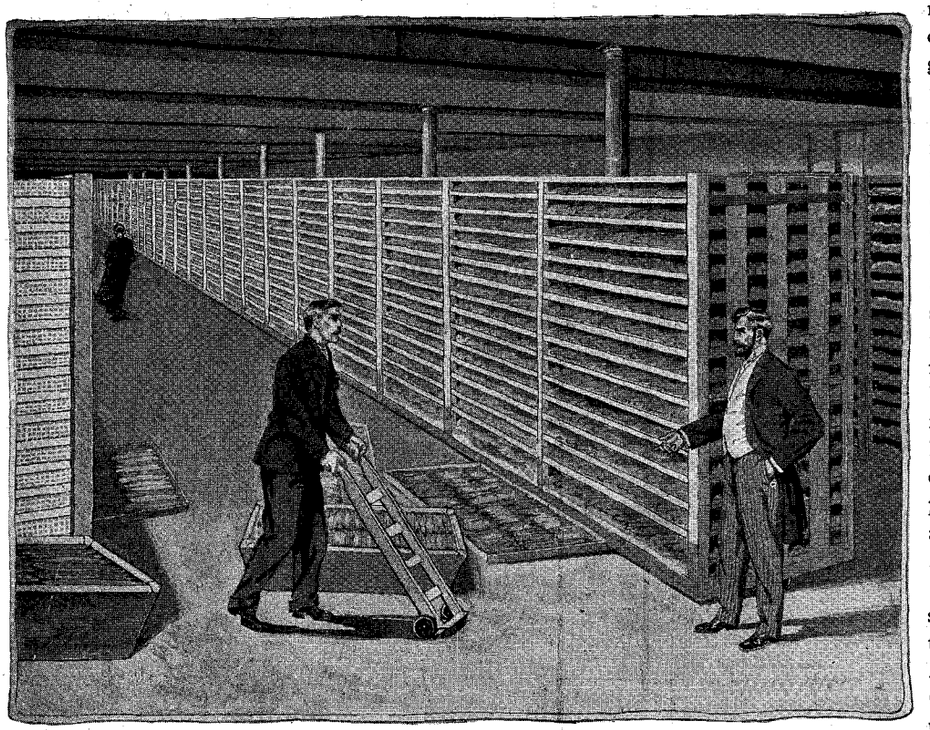
Under a system long followed our cigar tobacco went, at precisely the most critical point in its development, into the hands of middlemen often inexperienced in handling tobacco.

The planter had raised a superior crop. The manufacturer was waiting to make it into cigars. Between them stood the old-fashioned packer and jobber upon whom fell the work of curing, ripening, and aging.

Now, less is really known about these details than of any other stage in tobacco production. Closest scientific analysis can only show that curing, ripening, and aging are delicate chemical changes, like the aging of fine wines, and that the utmost care is required in the process. Yet this process was left to men whose methods were, in the words of a United States Government bulletin, "largely a matter of chance."

Their process was haphazard. It varied, and was never controlled. In some cases ripening was overdone, in others underdone. The highest qualities of the raw leaf were not brought out, and there was no uniformity.

While the experts of Uncle Sam's Agricultural Department were making their experiments, these problems of tobacco growing, curing, aging, and manufacture were also receiving attention independently from the American Cigar Company. This company's position as the largest manufacturer and distributer of cigars in the world, its enormous consumption of leaf tobacco, its many famous brands, its highly paid scientific specialists, made it not only possible to gather information as widely as the Government itself, but to do what even the Government could not do. For where Uncle Sam had to stop short with bulletins and recommendations of better methods for curing cigar leaf, the American Cigar Company was able to act directly upon reforms.



DRYING PROCESS IN ONE OF THE GREAT "STEMMERIES" OF THE AMERICAN CIGAR COMPANY
Here the cured leaf goes through another refining process of "drying" in a constant warm, humid atmosphere scientifically approximating the ideal climatic conditions of Cuba.

Through a series of exhaustive tests the American Cigar Company's experts analyzed every type of tobacco from all

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parts of the world. They tested every method of growing, harvesting, handling, curing, grading, fermenting, blending, and manufacturing—and studied the effects of each.

When it became clear that all future progress in cigar manufacture depended upon bridging the gap that lay between planters and factories, that gap was filled.

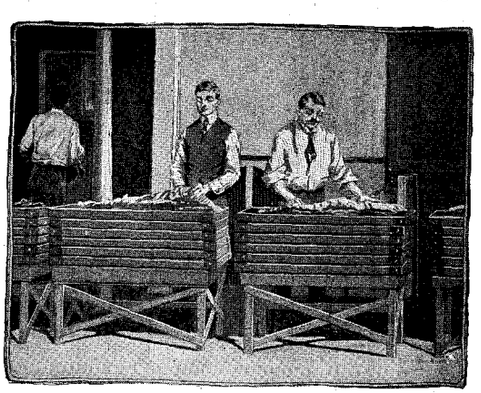
The methods found to produce the best results, and the experiments which proved valuable, and the discoveries which these experiments disclosed led to the construction of a great system of field warehouses where the raw leaf could be cured under conditions of temperature and humidity parallel to that naturally existing in Cuba, everywhere recognized as the ideal "tobacco climate."

Next a system of "stemmeries" was added, to take the leaf after it left the field warehouses. In the "stemmeries" provision is made for sorting the tobacco into hundreds of grades, and then subjecting it to an entirely new process of *blending*.

These "stemmeries" of the American Cigar Company represent the only equipment of this nature in the United States.

The bouquet of a cigar depends on its blend. A cigar made entirely from tobacco grown in one district, for example, will lack the piquancy of true bouquet, even when the leaf is properly cured. The old-fashioned packer cured, by haphazard methods, tobacco from only a few farms, as a rule. When such leaf came to the cigar-maker he made a rough blend by rolling several varieties of leaf into the same cigar. But this was only a "tobacco sandwich" at best The next cigar he made was probably quite different in its mixture. Thus the lack of uniformity in the quality of any one brand of cigars, whatever the price. There was no way of being *exact* until the American Cigar Company found one.

In the American Cigar Company's "stemmeries" a very different process is employed. Such tobacco, coming from the field warehouses perfectly cured, is combined in large quantities, and then stored in rooms where the climate of Cuba is exactly duplicated. Here it remains for months—for years, if need be—the different varieties of leaf thoroughly intermingled. It ripens, it ages, gains smoothness and savor, and forms a true blend by long contact.



THE WIRE-SCREEN DRYING-TRAYS IN AN AMERICAN CIGAR COMPANY'S "STEMMERY."

Cigar leaf is very fragile and tender and must be handled with great care. Throughout all the preparatory processes the temperature is kept at exact degrees.

The American Cigar Company's far-reaching organization, and its importance as the largest purchaser of cigar leaf in the world, bring to its warehouses not only the choicest of each crop, but a range of different types that could never be assembled under old conditions. The company's immense production of all classes of cigars consumes the entire output of the best plantations in Cuba. Its leaf experts know every acre of tobacco land in the United States, and watch the progress of each crop from week to week. Its factories produce millions of cigars of every grade, from the cheroot that sells at one cent to the domestic perfecto that costs a quarter.

Under such a system not only the choicest leaf is controlled, but even the cheapest stogie contains choice tobacco. What is rejected in the blend for a famous panetela can be utilized in a cigar of less cost, and yet give the latter finer material than any manufacturer could put into it under a less comprehensive plan of operation.

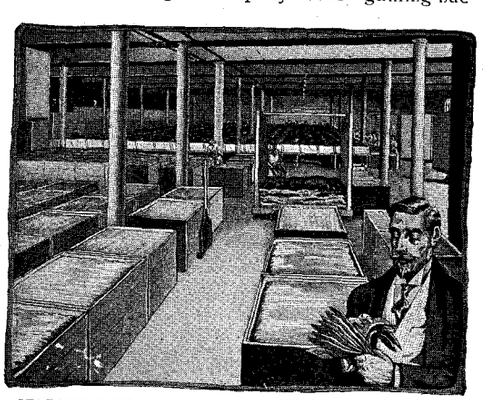
These scientific processes have improved the domestic cigar at least 100 per cent., giving a "mellowness," mildness, freedom from bitterness, and a developed fragrance in five-cent cigars, for example, which were by no means common even in the ten-cent cigar a few years ago.

The American Cigar Company believe that the possession of the largest equipment, organization, resources, and business ever known in the cigar industry binds them to a public duty to give the public the best cigars possible to make. Furthermore, it is good business policy. The men at the head of the American Cigar Company are good enough judges of human nature to appreciate the fact that meritorious service is the best and most permanent foundation for commercial success.

If they give better cigars at lower cost than can be given by any other manufacturer, they secure, by perfectly logical and common-sense methods, what is virtually a franchise from the public to supply it with its cigars. A franchise based upon *public preference* is stronger and more enduring than any that can be secured by legislative enactment, and it is this sort of franchise, obtained in this way, that the American Cigar Company seeks—gaining success by deserving it.

Cigar-smokers know what they want. Taste is constantly improving, demanding better goods all the time.

There is no way of forcing people to purchase any



SELECTION OF LEAF FILLER—ANOTHER "STEMMERY" PROCESS OF THE AMERICAN CIGAR COMPANY.

The leaf is kept in trucks, the different "blends" in different compartments of the "stemmeries." It is many times sorted and graded, and each grade assembled in trucks by itself.

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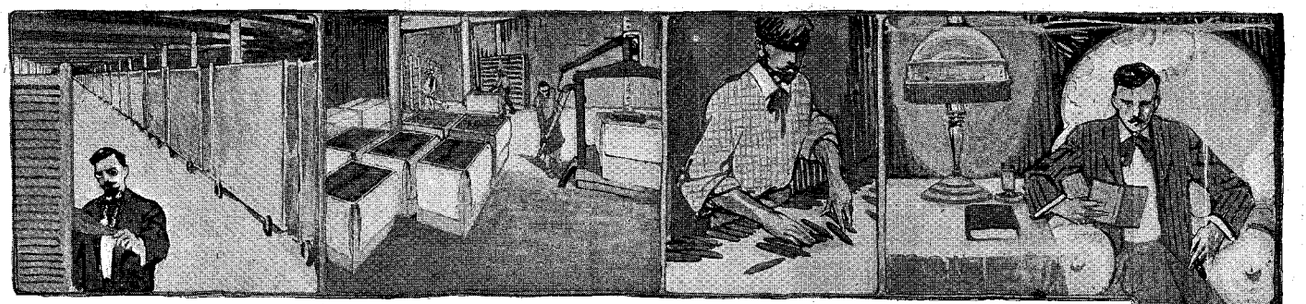


brand of cigar which does not appeal to them on its own merit.

From the beginning, the entire force of the American Cigar Company's organization and equipment has been devoted to the problem of improving cigar quality and lowering cigar cost.

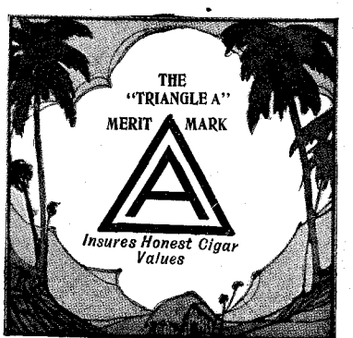
The unmistakable improvements thus brought about have been demonstrated to the smoking public with ever-increasing emphasis by the appearance of brand after brand of cigars selling at five cents possessing a superiority which has made them instantly popular and permanently successful. These are of different brand names and of different characteristics, but are all marked with the "▲" (Triangle A) merit mark and possess the fundamental qualities of fragrance and matured "ripeness" for which the "▲" (Triangle A) always stands.

This "▲" (Triangle A) is the American Cigar Company's merit mark. Behind it are the entire power, knowledge, energy, and organization of this great corporation.

The smoker is safe in accepting the "▲" (Triangle A) mark, wherever he sees it, as an invariable and positive guaranty of the following cigar qualities:

First—Freedom from "rankness" or bitterness, due to the new processes of ripening which develop the full fragrance of the leaf.

Second—Uniformity of quality, obtained by exclusive methods of grading and blending which substitute accuracy for the old-style haphazard tobacco-mixing.



THE "TRIANGLE A,"
Which distinguishes all cigars benefiting by these modern methods of manufacture.

Third—Smoothness, "mellowness," and fragrance obtained through scientific processes of ripening in the blend for two years before manufacture.

Fourth—Slow and even burning, due to the care and supervision exercised in the manufacture of cigars and in the use of thoroughly ripened tobacco.

Fifth—Perfect condition—if the dealer has done his part. Cigars in boxes marked with this "▲" (Triangle A) are in perfect smoking condition when delivered to the dealer—thoroughly matured. It is his part to keep them right—yours to insist that he does so.

The products of the American Cigar Company's various factories include every variety of cigars—from the little cigar such as the "Royal Bengals" at ten for fifteen cents to the highest type of "Seed and Havana."

No one cigar is expected to suit all tastes.

The leading brands of the American Cigar Company are distinguished by this "▲" (Triangle A) merit mark, just as a soldier is rewarded for superior merit by the Victoria Cross.

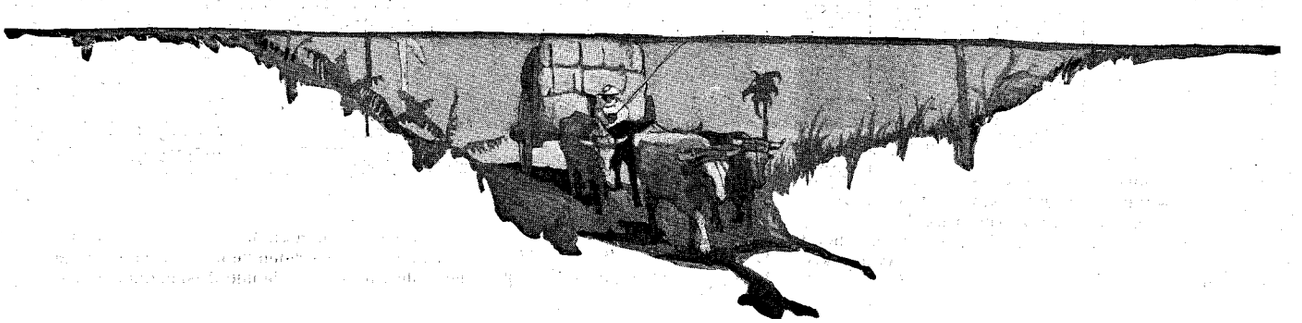
Among the "Triangle A" brands each smoker is sure to find the cigar he wants. The list is so long that only a few of the more prominent can be mentioned here:

The New Cremo (Victorias), Anna Held, George W. Childs (Cabinets), Buck, Spanaflora, Tarita, Stickney's New Tariff, Cubanola. The Continental, Chancellor, Caswell Club. The Unico, Benefactor, Captain Marryat, Roxboro, General Braddock, Orlando. And the Palma De Cuba, and Isle of Pines.

"Triangle A" brands offer the widest obtainable range of choice and absolutely dependable quality in whatever brand suits your taste.

The American Cigar Company has in many cases reduced the cost of long-established brands. But in every instance, by its magnificent organization, the brands bearing the "Triangle A" have been immeasurably improved in quality and dependability, and without so much as a penny's increase in cost per hundred to the consumer. It is imperative, therefore, that every intelligent and fastidious smoker take the pains to look for this "▲" (Triangle A) merit mark whenever he buys cigars. It is the smoker's guaranty that he is obtaining the *cleanest, the least expensive, and the highest grade goods that America produces in a luxury in which she leads the world.*

Every man who smokes owes it to himself to discriminate. The American Cigar Company wants the patronage of the critical smoker. Its business is built on the trade of men who can discern fine points in cigars. All this improvement in manufacturing methods has been perfected to make a product that will surely command trade in competition with brands made in old-fashioned ways, and the test of these newer, better methods is found in results. They are so widely and permanently appreciated by smokers that to-day the American Cigar Company is the largest producer of cigars in the world, and its increase in production and sales each month represent much more than the output of any individual manufacturer who ever operated under old methods.



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by the applying of brains through a perfect implement for the accomplishment.

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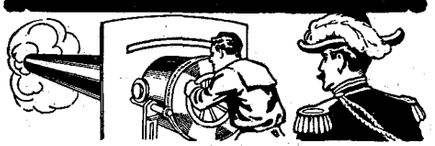

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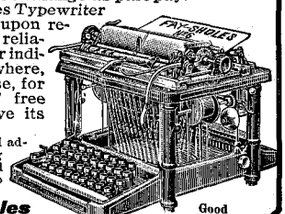
Your name and address will bring our booklet and sample of two color writing.



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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"My Lady of Dream."—Lloyd Mifflin. (Oxford University Press, American Branch.)

"A Son of the People."—Baroness Orczy. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.50.)

"Notes on the History and Political Institutions of the Old World."—Edward Preissig. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $2.50 net.)

"First Steps in Mental Growth."—David R. Major. (The Macmillan Company, $1.25 net.)

"The World Above."—Martha Foote Crow." (The Blue Sky Press, Chicago, $1.50.)

"The Phantom of the Poles."—William Reed. (Walter S. Rockey Company.)

"The Harper and the King's Horse."—Payne Erskine. (The Blue Sky Press, Chicago, $1.50.)

"The Statesman's Year-Book, 1906."—Edited by J. Scott Keltie and I. P. A. Renwick. (The Macmillan Company, $3.00.)

"The Making of an Orator."—John O'Connor Power. (G. P Putnam's Sons, $1.35 net.)

"Sandy from the Sierras."—Richard Barry. Moffat, Yard & Co., $1.50.)

"Rockefeller before a Jury."—John A. Zangerle. (Cleveland. Privately printed.)

"The Bright Side of Country Life."—Billy Barney. (The Farmers' Printing Co.)

"Virginia State Library: Calendar of Transcripts, including the Annual Report of the Department of Archives and History."—John P. Kennedy, State Librarian. (Davis Bottom, Supt. Public Printing, Richmond, Va.)

CURRENT POETRY.

Noonday.

BY KATHERINE HALL.

But yesterday the piper Spring
Sat blowing tunes that turned to green,
And through the little naked boughs
The color of his song was seen.

As soft the tunes the piper played
So soft the green—like mists of night.
Then wound our love, a slender lane,
With dear, indefinite delight.

—*From The Canadian Magazine* (June).

The Mirror.

BY MARGARET RIDGELY PARTRIDGE.

(*Adapted from the Persian of Rumis.*)

A lover sought his loved one's dwelling-place,
And, all audacious, craved its hidden grace;
Without the rose-wreathed door he, fearless, knocked—
Oh, grief! to find the cruel portals locked.

Then from within, sweet as the perfumed air,
Music's own voice cried: "Who awaits me there?"
Now heed ye well the Lover's bold reply,
"Behold, my Rose of Irene, it is *I!*"

"Go hence; within my garden rich with bloom,
For Me and Thee besides there is no room."
The Lover left, to meditate apart
The cause and cure of his imperfect heart.

. . . . . .

In great humility he sought once more
An entrance at the fair forbidden door;

HEALTH!

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Again the voice of nightingale and lute
Cried: "Who comes here, my garden to salute?"

The Lover answered, freed from his old self,
"I pray thee lift the veil; it is *Thyself!*"
"Since thou hast learned the human heart to win,
Enter!" replied the voice, "I am within."
—*From Harper's Magazine* (June).

PERSONAL.

The Long Wait of Henrik Ibsen.—The London *Globe* quotes from a French contemporary an amusing incident in the courtship of the late dramatist, Henrik Ibsen. He had fallen hopelessly in love with one Fräulein Thoresen, but he was too timid to declare himself except by letter. He wrote her, therefore, setting a day and hour when he would call to receive her answer. According to his arrangement, she was to refuse to see him if she objected to his suit; if otherwise, he expected to find her awaiting him upon his arrival. At the hour appointed he presented himself at her home, was invited to seat himself in the parlor and was told by the servant girl that Fräulein Thoresen would appear shortly. Then his experience began. The *Globe* continues the story of his waiting:

Three-quarters of an hour had gone, still no one, and Ibsen's pacing up and down the room became faster and more nervous. An hour—an hour and a quarter, and still no one came. He stopped to listen. Everything in the house was deathly silent, and the distracted lover asked himself if it would not be better for him to steal from the house and be gone. Yet if he went now he should lose his prospective bride forever. Once more he sank back on the sofa, which seemed to exercise a peculiar fascination over him. It could not be that Fräulein Thoresen had become suddenly ill, for if it had been so they would surely have informed him. His thoughts became confused, and when an hour and a half had passed and he was still alone, he began to think himself a fool for waiting there so long in that lonely, silent room. Two hours! She was evidently playing a trick on him, and when he had gone she would make fun of him and re'ate how she had made him wait two hours for

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nothing. A prey to mental torture, Ibsen at last could stand it no longer, and, dashing into the corridor, he was making for the door when he heard behind him the sound of a laugh—a merry, clear, silvery, laugh. It seemed to come from under the sofa, and on hurrying back Ibsen, to his utter astonishment, saw the fair hair and bright, laughing face of his sweetheart peeping from beneath it. Her pretty eyes dancing with irrepressible fun, she exclaimed: "Do you forgive me! I simply wanted to find out how long you would wait for me. You have borne the test well. Now help me to my feet."

President for Four Years and a Day.—The St. Louis *Republic* takes exception to the statement of some one who has claimed that David R. Atchison was for one day President of the United States. The circumstances which gave rise to the assertion are thus explained by the *Republic:*

Atchison himself claimed no such distinction. He was content with the proud distinction of being a Kentucky-born Senator from Missouri and President *pro tem.* of the Senate, which latter office he held at the end of President Polk's term, in 1849.

March 4 that year was a Sunday. President Taylor was not inaugurated until Monday, March 5, as President Monroe had been in 1821. Somebody with more ingenuity than logic afterward sprung it as a joke upon Atchison that he had been President during the twenty-four hours between noon of Sunday, March 4, and noon of Monday, March 5, since the expiration of Polk's term on the first-named day created a vacancy which was not filled by the qualification of the President-elect until the next day, and the President *pro tem.* of the Senate was next in line of succession under the law as it then existed.

Atchison laughingly replied that he had never thought of it; that maybe he had let slip a great opportunity by not taking the oath on Sunday, March 4, as President Hayes is said to have done in 1877. But as he neglected to take the oath required by the Constitution he was not President even for a minute. In truth Polk held over until his successor qualified, and is one of the two Presidents whose terms extended to four years and a day.

Gettysburg.

BY GEN. HORATIO C. KING

(*Who was in the battle*).

Fair was the sight that peaceful July day
And sweet the air with scent of new-mown hay;
And Gettysburg's devoted plain serene
Resplendent shone with waves of emerald green.

The western heights where close embowered stood
The sacred shrine, near hidden in the wood,
Recked not of war, but echoed with the tread
Of God's meek messengers of peace who led
The thoughts from earthly things to things above
And taught the wayward heart that God is love;
While far across wide fields of golden grain
Another ridge uprose from out the plain;
And in its bosom, freed from earthly woes,
The dead of ages lie in calm repose.

Two bloody days, across the stricken field,
Two angry hordes in ghastly combat reeled;
And welcome night its dusky mantle threw
In pitying love to hide the scene from view.

Again the bugle with its piercing call
Awoke the soldiers from deep slumber's thrall;
With anxious waiting, nerved by conscious power,
All stood impatient through the morning hour,
Till from the throats of every shotted gun
The smoke of hell obscured the blazing sun;
Then silence deep, and every soldier knew
The charge was near and tight his buckle drew.

Lo! from their midst a stern command and then,
The quick advance of twenty thousand men;

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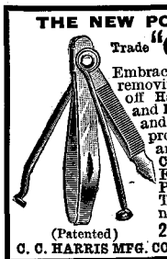

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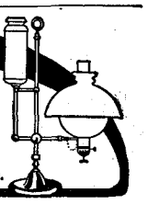

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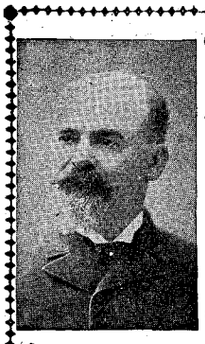
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Pressed grimly on, unmindful of the storm
Of shot and shell that felled full many a form;
The maddened roar of angry cannon massed
Rocked the red field as if an earthquake passed.

Still on they came; the gaps they quickly close;
"Now steady, men!" and from the ranks there rose
A mighty cry, and thick the leaden hail
Fell on the wavering lines. See! Now they quail!
"Strike! Strike! for freedom and your native land!"
And bayonets clashed in conflicts hand to hand.
Oh, fierce the struggle; but they break! they fly:
And God to freedom gives the victory!

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

He Obeyed.—"Senator Bailey certainly did do things to Senator Spooner in his speech on the Rate bill," said James Cecil Hooe.

"Yes," replied Louis A. Coolidge, "he did. It reminds me of the man who had a row with the hackman. He was telling about it when his friends saw him in the hospital.

"'What happened?' they asked.

"'Why,' said the man, 'I called the hackman down.'

"'Yes.'

"'And he came down,' replied the man in the hospital."—*New York World.*

More than He Asked.—PATRICKOVITCH HENRYOFFSKI (Russian Patriot)—"Give me liberty or give me death."

CZAR—"I will do more. You shall have them both. Colonel Shuffleoff, call in your Cossacks. Give this brother the two things he asks, beginning with the latter."—*Toledo Blade.*

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...GUID LANNIGAN—"Yer want ...illness stunt, Tommy;—yer ...

..."Huh! Wot did de sudden- ...git youse?"

...NIGAN.—"Why, dis mornin' I tried it ...usewife an' she gimme a pony uv de ...ent medicine dat ever evaded de excise ...ck.

CURRENT EVENTS.

Foreign.

June 15.—Serious outbreaks against the Jews occur at Bialystok, Russia. The Douma sends a commission to investigate.

The French Supreme Court begins hearings on the Dreyfus case, on the question of granting a new trial.

The Salvation Army is negotiating with South American governments to found a colony of ten thousand persons from the congested districts of London.

June 17.—Five Jewish members of the Douma assert that the massacre of the Jews at Bialystok was organized and conducted with the knowledge of the Government.

Counsel for Dreyfus, before the French Supreme Court, argues against a retrial, demanding only their client's restitution to military rank.

June 20.—Attempts to bring about a general strike in Russia apparently fail.

June 21.—Serious mutinies in the Russian army are reported from Sebastopol, and Krasnoyarsk, Siberia.

William J. Bryan attacks private monopolies in a statement given out at Trondhjem, Norway.

Domestic.

June 15.—The House declares in favor of the construction of a lock canal for the Panama waterway.

June 16.—The Statehood bill is signed by the President. Oklahoma and Indian Territory are thus admitted to the Union as one State, and Arizona and New Mexico are permitted to come in under the same conditions if they both so desire.

June 17.—The owner of the mines in Cananea, Mexico, where riots occurred recently, in a letter filed at the State Department at Washington, accuses the Western Federation of Miners of inciting the trouble.

June 18.—President Cassatt announces that the Pennsylvania Railroad has arranged for a $50,000,000 loan, at 3½ per cent., in France.

The President's appointment of J. G. A. Leishman, Minister to Turkey, as Ambassador to that country, is confirmed by the Senate.

The stockholders of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York vote to adopt the amended charter to permit mutualization.

Governor John M. Pattison, of Ohio, dies at Milford, Ohio.

June 19.—John J. Kean is sentenced to twenty years' hard labor in solitary confinement for kidnaping a little boy, Freddy Muth, in Philadelphia.

The House passes the Meat-Inspection bill.

Robert Olyphant, Charles E. Milles, and James C. Holden resign from the Board of Trustees of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, and suits are brought against them by the company.

June 20.—The mutualization of the Equitable Life Assurance Society is completed by the adoption of the new charter by the directors.

The test cases brought by San Francisco refugees against the Palatine Insurance Company, of London, are won by the plaintiffs.

June 21.—The Senate passes the bill providing for a lock canal across the Isthmus of Panama.

The Massachusetts House of Represent...es expels Frank J. Gethro for attempted ...ery in connection with the Anti-Bucketshop ...

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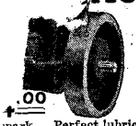

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